

The Guam Recorder



March 1937

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THE GUAM RECORDER

PUBLICATION OF ISLAND AFFAIRS

Vol. XIII, No. 12

MARCH, 1937

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[With this issue the Recorder has used a different type for its printing. Certain Spanish diacritical marks, which are not at our disposal, were omitted in several articles this month. These characters, we hope, will soon be in our possession. Editor]

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C-15

NEW PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS AIRPORT MANAGER

Lieutenant (jg) H. W. Richardson, U. S. N. (Ret.), who since May, 1936 has been Airport Manager for Pan American Airways at Guam, will leave on or about 7 March for duty at the Pan American Airways Station, Honolulu. Lieutenant and Mrs. Richardson have made many warm friends here who are sorry to lose them and who wish them success and happiness in their new station.

Lieutenant Richardson is being relieved as Airport Manager by Mr. William J. Mullahey, who arrived recently from Manila and will soon be joined here by Mrs. Mullahey and their young son. Mrs. Mullahey was the former Miss Mary M. Mason of Hilo, Hawaii.

Mr. Mullahey, who was born in San Francisco, spent the early years of his life in Honolulu. He attended Columbia University, class of 1933, where he studied engineering and drawing for five years. He joined the Pan American Airways Company in 1935. He was a member of the first expedition on the S. S. North Haven and was engaged in the construction of airports on Midway and Wake Islands. Mr. Mullahey remained fourteen months at Midway, one month at Wake and was later transferred to Manila where he

served as Airport Clerk. He acted as Airport Manager at Macao and Hongkong on the occasion of the first flight made to those parts by the Philippine Clipper.

Mr. Richard M. Conley, new Assistant Manager at the airport here, arrived on 24 February. He was born in Cincinnati, attended parochial schools in that city, and graduated from Purdue University, class of 1935, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in mechanical engineering. He is a member of Theta Xi.

Mr. Conley attended the Boeing Aeronautical School at Oakland, California, for some time after he entered the employment of Pan American Airways in April, 1936. He comes to Guam direct from the Pan American Airways station at Alameda.

Mr. Mullahey and Mr. Conley have been enthusiastically welcomed by the service colony. We all wish them a happy and successful tour of duty here. Mr. Mullahey feels that he is not a stranger in Guam, for, while this is his first visit here, his father spent eight years in Guam as Superintendent of the Commercial Pacific Cable office.

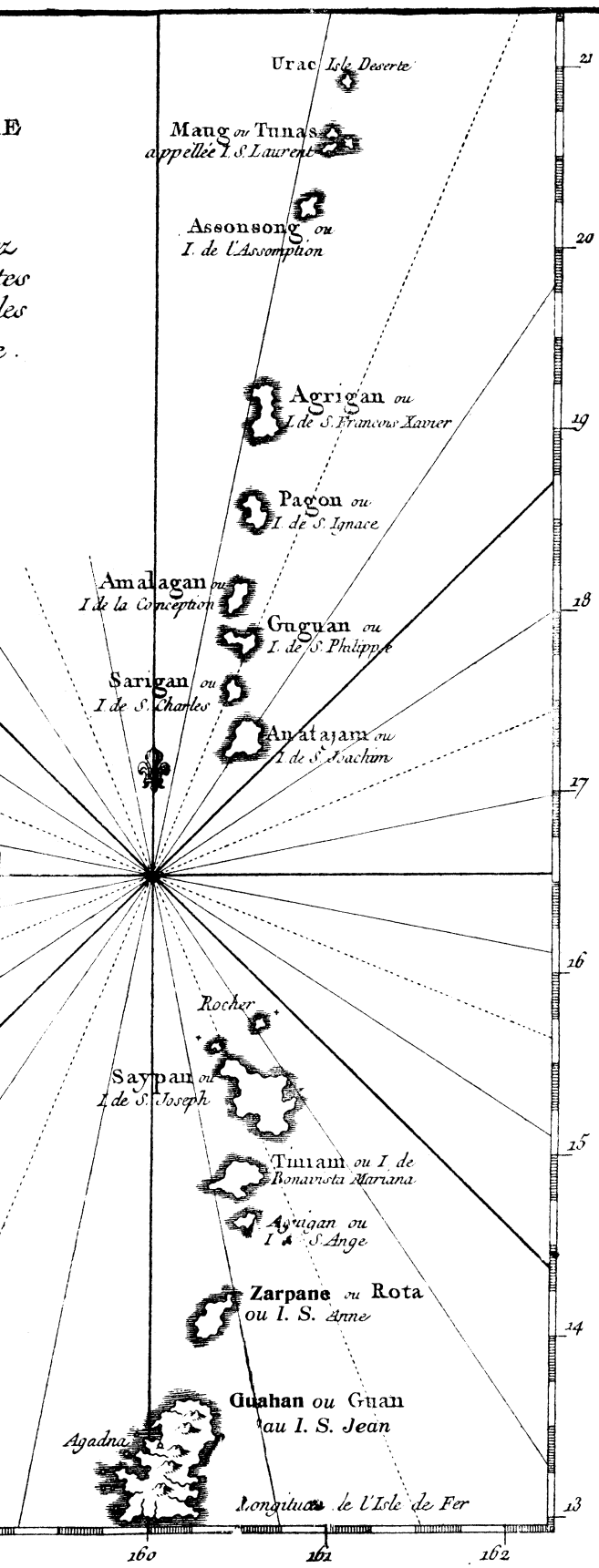
CARTE
DE L'ARCHIPEL DE S^t LAZARE
OU LES
ISLES MARIANES

*Sur les Cartes du P. Alonso Lopez
 Et le Memoire du P. Morales Jesuites
 Espagnols Missionnaires dans ces Isles
 Pour servir a l'Histoire Generale
 des Voyages*

*Par le S^t. Bellin Ing^s de la Marine .
 1752*

Echelle

Lieues communes de France



OLD MAP OF GUAM

The map of Guam on the opposite page, is a copy of a fine old chart which has recently been presented to the Guam Museum by Dr. Gilbert Perez, of the Department of Education, Manila. Dr. Perez purchased this rare collectors' item in London some ten years ago.

This map was prepared by Bellin in 1752, from charts drawn by Padre Alonso Lopez, a Jesuit Missionary, who came to Guam in 1671. It would seem that this was the first attempt on the part of the Spanish padres to draw a map of the Island. Its inaccuracies are many, but its chief value lies in the fact that it gives us the names and locations of the villages of that period. The population was then more evenly distributed over the Island than at the present time, when half the population is centered in the Capital.

The Museum has another interesting old map of the Island, from the "*Historia General de las Filipinas*," by Fray Juan de la Concepcion covering the period from 1788 to 1892. The two maps are to be displayed together

GUAM UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG

An Address delivered on Flag Day, Monday, 1 February, 1937 at Ft. Apugan by Rev. Joaquin F. Sablan of the Baptist General Mission

We are here to give honor to whom honor is due and tribute to whom tribute is due. It is always a privilege to speak on such an occasion as this.

Guam is mere a dot on the map nestling in the very heart of the Pacific. It is so small that one with defective vision cannot locate the Island on a map, without the aid of glasses. It has an area of 226 square miles with a population of 21,000. It lies 5,000 miles southwest of San Francisco and approximately 1500 miles east of the Philippines.

Geographically speaking, Guam is very rugged and mountainous. Looking from this elevated fort at the great panorama behind us, we can easily see an unbroken mountain chain extending from one side of the Island to the other. Within the valleys and mountains live in thached houses the most peaceful and home-loving of people.

Our Island may be very insignificant and rather remote to the passers-by, but to us it is the dearest spot on earth. We may journey on land, sea, and air, yet, theoretically and practically speaking, there is no place like home. We have developed an undying devotion to our Island to such an extent that it would grieve us intensely if we hear anyone trying to belittle it.

Personally, Guam has justified itself on the map. Rising from the vast Pacific, it was a haven to the hungry and thirsty explorers. It has been an outpost of the United States facing Asia, and is at present used as a Naval Station. Guam has a matchless natural beauty. Certainly the Creator was emphatically right when he pronounced his creation, Guam, as being good.

During the Spanish-American War, the people were somewhat perturbed when the firing of guns was heard within the vicinity of Guam. The Island was taken by the United States with hardly any resistance on the part of the Spanish. On February 1, 1899, the American flag was hoisted on the soil of Guam to stay.

Prior to the coming of the United States, the people were very isolated from each other by jungles and valleys throughout the Island. Education was hardly known. Electric light was unheard of. In brief, only a handful of families were feasting on the fat of the land and the majority had eyes but could not see; ears but could not hear, and mind but could not understand.

The coming of America marked the gradual emancipation of the people morally, physically, and intellectually. It was the era of good feeling. Internal improvements immediately began and are still in progress.

Celebrating the landing of Americans on this fitting spot, we can truly say that America has meant much to us. She has sheltered us under her protecting arms as a hen gathers her chickens. As a father protects his children, so America protects us. Realizing our inability to protect ourselves, she has constantly guarded us from any foreign encroachment.

She has helped us to conquer the jungles. Highways are being built which bring us closer together. With the introduction of the telephone, we can easily communicate with each other from the different parts of the Island. But these did not suffice. She has actually linked Guam with the different parts of the world by radio, cable, boats and airplane. Do you know that we are only five days from the United States by transportation and only a matter of minutes by communication? In short, America has actually made Guam a neighbor to the world in the last thirty seven years of her administration.

Educationally, America has taken us in every highway of life. When her astronomer travels to Mars, we are by his side. When the botanist goes into the realm of flowers, we are found trailing behind him. With the historian, we have actually endured cold weather with Washington at Valley Forge. Together we have marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. Side by side we have fought with Grant in the Civil War. Across the Atlantic we went joining Napoleon at Waterloo. Side by side with Caesar, we have pushed our way into the heart of the Gallic country. In geography, we have actually put Toscanelli to shame. We have sailed the oceans visiting Canada, the United States, South America, Asia, Australia, the islands of the sea, and the darkest continent of Africa. We have hunted seals in the Pribilof Islands. We have hiked through the Rockies, Andes, Alps, Himalayas and Mount Fuji in Japan. In literature, we hear Hamlet's soliloquy. Together we ride with Chaucer to Canterbury on pilgrimage. In fact there is not a country left undiscovered by the students of Guam.

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EDUCATION

AN OBSERVATION

By Lieutenant C. H. Mansefield, ChC, U. S. Navy

A PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

Experience is education. Any concept of education includes the total environment and one's interaction in and upon that environment. To escape haphazard and wasteful ways an effort is made to select experiences that will prepare the individual for happy efficient living. That means activities and subject matter taught in the schools, social team work in the community, interests in and attitudes toward what is going on about one. The school acts as a controlled environment attempting to select the best of past experience (history, current social practice and tradition) and worthy current practices for transmission for future generations in the most efficient manner. That means the elimination of unworthy and inefficient processes as well as the initiation of new methods to meet new needs. All progress, of course, takes its lead from the present.

Education is a tool of the social group employing it. Therefore, education must have a purpose and a method. The American ideal, put simply, is the development of personality, that the individual may meet his own needs as a way to general good and happiness. The problem of education is to prepare the individual to live where he is in the most efficient manner. Only those experiences vital to the life situation can be used, for real education is based on real experience.

THE PROBLEM OF EDUCATION

Problems arise from conflicts and inconsistencies in the community life. Sometimes a problem is evident without being grasped or understood. It is necessary to know what is confronting one in any one situation. The facts must be known and considered in relation to all relevant influences without passing judgment too soon. Education, therefore, seeks to discover rather than to prove facts, and then to act with the facts as a basis. Any program of education must be alert to all types of problems while seeking, classifying, and appraising facts.

In Guam we are conscious, first, of a social setting far different from that of the States. Some of the fundamental concepts of education in the United States are out of place in this island community. Consequently, only those of universal

application can be used. The policy of the Naval Government as enunciated, to promote the use of the English language, extend vocational (trades and agriculture) education for efficient methods, to enlighten the people and stimulate their development through training and self-discipline, brings the problems into the open.

First, Guam and the United States differ in their ideas and beliefs. Since the moral concepts of a people come from their ideas and beliefs, care must be taken to not destroy or take away those ideas or beliefs before others become natural possession. The application of law, attitudes toward family and social customs, face, and the use of time are involved. To drive new ideas into the mind of a people means the forced and abnormal development of memory. That happens at the cost of useful learning. We are conscious of it in the school practice of Guam today. New ideas can only take root as they become part of actual experience. For instance, the children of an outlying community will learn more from observing the housekeeping of the pharmacist's mate's wife in their village than they will learn in months from the pages of a book. That is the principle behind the employment of boys' and girls' agricultural clubs on their parent's ranches.

Reinsch* states that there must be a rational policy of universal education in such a situation as we have in Guam and that "its efficiency depends entirely upon the thoroughness with which instruction is adapted to actual conditions and needs of native society."*** We quote him further: "Any careful analysis of education will reveal that one of its principal elements is adaptation to social environment."*** "We educate the mind when we open it to an understanding of the social phenomena that surround it, when we give it a grasp upon the principles of existence which effect its being, when we give it the power to act creatively by formulating suggestions and modes of action which will find a response among

Continued on next Page

* Reinsch: Colonial Administration, Chapter II, "Education and General Social Improvement"

** Reinsch, page 56

*** Reinsch, page 38

EDUCATION

Continued from Preceding page

contemporaries. Mere instruction, on the other hand, may store the mind with a marvelous amount of knowledge while leaving it helplessly adrift on the current of contemporary life."

**** It is not entirely what the individual learns. It is what he learns to do and how well he learns to do it. The problem, therefore, becomes one of ascertaining the needs of the community, social and economic, and meeting them. That is the reason for a curriculum. Some problems stand out above others.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Ideas cannot be communicated by one person to another without a method of communication. In the United States the English language is that method. It is also the official method in Guam. To present to inhabitants of this island in an understandable way, and to give uniformity to their community life, laws and rules, business procedure, sanitary instructions, and the simple facts of their existence, a school system has been developed. The first problem, because of its importance in communicating ideas, is the use of the English language. English in the schools and Chamorran in the homes and streets are not altogether compatible. It is a natural problem and must be met with patience for some time to come.

SANITATION

The second problem is sanitation. Great advancement has been made by the Medical Department of the U. S. Navy. Witness the increase in population and general health. Some nurses have been trained. So far no doctors have come from the people. In both town and outlying districts alike, good rules in sanitation can be more closely followed. The influence of mores and local taboos still defy the call for fresh air at night, cooperation with doctors in epidemics and general health practices. The problem of any project in sanitation is to inculcate the ideal of cleanliness and community health. It is one of education's prime duties to the community to assist the Medical Department in disseminating among the people via the children common sense sanitation. Technical lectures to assembled groups, whether it be District or Parent Teacher Association meetings, are about useless unless accompanied by the follow up visits of a sympathetic and helpful nurse. Water, its sources, development, care and use, needs to be studied as

as social project in the schools. Perhaps parents can learn through their children of the importance of cisterns and sewage disposal. It takes years to inculcate an ideal. Considering economic barriers and the inertia facing new ideas we need once again to have great patience. Until the teacher has been convinced that education for useful living is more important than education for mere information, progress will be slow.

CITIZENSHIP

The third problem is perhaps citizenship. Much lies before us since good citizenship means to understand that one does not get into trouble who does right and is a good neighbor. The understanding of social standards, family ideals, social institutions, and sanitation fits into the citizenship pattern. The development of capable leaders in all districts begins in the class room. It is there that a sense of justice and fair play wins an individual to the reasonableness of government. Safty-first, honesty in selling and buying, the word of honor, interest in and assistance with community affairs, a recognition and development of initiative, —all are goals of a good teacher. Getting down to every day life, the drying and selling of copra, the staking out of carabaos, an honest profit in business, reasons for taxes, and the payment of taxes, are important in real life. They are among many factors representing a challenge to the real teacher.

TRAINING FOR LIFE WORK

The fourth problem is training for life work. It also is related to citizenship. Ideals of living must always consider the economic factor. The economic factor is interested in the present place and time first, and then in such places as supply provisions for us or accept products from us. An individual will select a life work for economic reasons. He seeks independence, the provisions of life and his own happiness. In Guam it is, shall he be a teacher, clerk, tradesman, or rancher. A school education is necessary to prepare one for a government position, whether it be the profession of teaching, clerical duty in the various offices, military or naval duty. The competition for such position has hidden from many the need for vocational training that will equip men and women for the natural activity of the island, namely, agriculture. It is a problem of not only preparing individuals, boys and girls, to become good ranchers, but also, to develop that community ideal which will place ranching upon the high pedestal where it belongs. Visions of steady employment with the government and its economic security have blinded many to the possibilities of good living and independence of the farm. If the girls will not have ranchers for husbands and decline to learn the ways of a housekeeper on the farm, if small shops in country

districts charge exorbitant prices, if means of communication cost loss of time, if the farmer does not understand the simple procedure of agriculture business, if water is scarce, ranching as a life work cannot possibly compete against government positions, or against the hope for such a position. The teacher, who makes her social studies so understandable that the child in her class receives a well balanced picture of his own community life, has really laid a background for that child's selection of a life work.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

The fifth and last problem we name is that of school administration. Personnel, buildings

and grounds, population trends and the curriculum all vie for first attention. All are important. The trend of population decides the placement of schools. The care of building and grounds make schools sanitary and a place children like to attend. The curriculum, based on a knowledge of community interests and needs (less time on detached subjects, more time on studies vitally related to present time and place) is the instrument of progress. The principal and his teachers are the engineers in managing the curriculum. The supervisor's problem becomes in its final analysis one of watching promising individuals early in the grades, selecting the very

Continued on page 28



Native family entertaining guests while engaged in the domestic duty of making tortillas — 1818.

Photographic copy of drawing made by Jacques Arago, artist of Freycinet expedition in 1818.
(Courtesy Bernice P. Bishop Museum.)

Corn was introduced into Guam from Mexico, and the art of preparing it in the form of tortillas, also came from that country. The corn after being shelled, is soaked in water in which lime has been dissolved by boiling. This softens the kernels and permits the outer covering to be removed. The corn is then washed several times to remove all traces of the lime; the grains are then mashed on a stone slab "*metate*," with the use of a rolling-pin shaped stone "*Mano*" (right). The resulting mush or tough dough is kneaded and patted into pancakes (center), which are baked on green banana leaves placed on a hot iron sheet over coals (left).

FLYING PROAS OF THE MARIANA ISLANDS

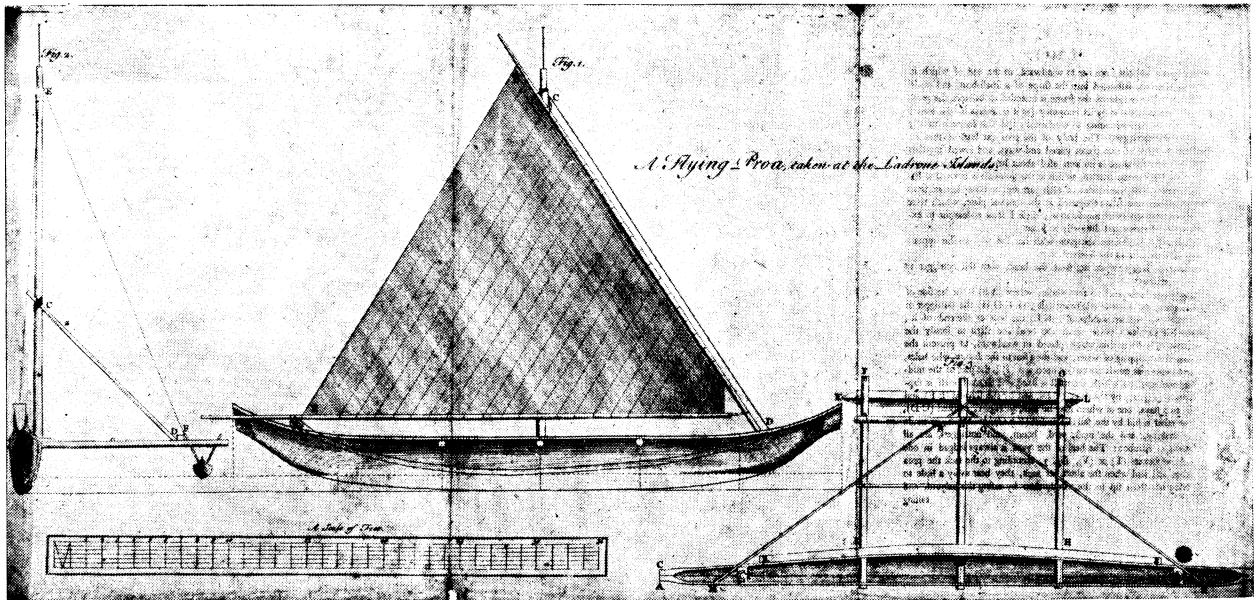
[Editor's Note: The Guam Recorder is greatly indebted to Mr. H. G. Hornbostel of the Philippine Magazine for supplying the copy of a page from Lord George Anson's book "A Voyage Round the World" published in London in 1784 and for contributing other material which has made this article possible.]

The accurate and detailed description of the Flying Proas, by Anson in his book, "A Voyage Round the World," is, we believe, of singular interest to the people of Guam. The proas once widely used in the Mariana Islands have long ago ceased to exist. Today the canoes used in Guam show little similiarity to the proas which gained the admiration of the early explorers. Lord Anson compares the sturdy and ingenious native with the swift, well designed craft he sailed.

"These Indians are a bold well limbed people" Anson writes; "and it should seem from some of their practices, that they are in no way defective in understanding; for their flying proas in particular, which have been for ages the only vessels used by them, are so singular and extraordinary an invention, that it would do honor to any nation, however dexterous and acute. For if we consider the aptitude of this proa to the particular navigation of the Islands, which lying all of them nearly under the same meridian, and within the limits of the trade-wind, require the vessels made use of in passing from one to the other, to be particularly fitted for sailing with the wind upon the beam; or, if we examine the un-

commons implicity and ingenuity of its fabric and contrivance, or the extraordinary velocity with which it moves, we shall, in each of these articles, find it worthy of our admiration, and meriting a place amongst the mechanical productions of the most civilized nations, where art and sciences have most eminently flourished. As former Navigators, though they have mentioned these vessels, have yet treated them imperfectly, and, I conceive, that, besides their curiosity they may furnish both the shipwright and seaman with no contemptible observations, I shall here insert a very exact description (See reproduction of Anson's drawing at bottom of page Ed.) of the built, rigging, and working of these vessels, which I am well enabled to do, for one of them, as I have mentioned, fell into our hands at our first arrival at *Tinian* and Mr. Brett took it to pieces, on purpose to delineate its fabric and dimensions with greater accuracy: So that the following account may be relied on.

"The name of flying proa given to these vessels, is owing to the swiftness with which they sail. Of this the Spaniards assert such stories, as appear altogether incredible to those who have never seen these vessels move; nor are the Spaniards the only people who relate these extraordinary tales of their celerity. For those who shall have the curiosity to inquire at the dock at *Portsmouth*, about a trial made some years since, with a very imperfect one built at that place, will meet with accounts not less wonderful than any the Spaniards have given. However, from some rude estimations made by our people, of the velocity



with which they crossed the horizon at a distance, while we lay at Tinian, I cannot help believing, that with a brisk trade-wind they will run near twenty miles an hour: Which, though greatly short of what the Spaniards report of them, is yet a prodigious degree of swiftness. But let us give a distinct idea of its figure.

"The construction of this proa is a direct contradiction to the practice of all the rest of mankind. For as the rest of the world make the head of their vessels different from the stern, but the two sides alike; the proa, on the contrary, has her head and stern exactly alike, but her two sides very different; the side, intended to be always the leeward side, being flat; and the windward-side made rounding, in the manner of other vessels: And, to prevent her oversetting, which from her small breadth, and the straight run of her leeward-side, would, without this precaution, infallibly happen, there is a frame laid out from her to windward, to the end of which is fastened a log, fashioned into the shape of a small boat, and made hollow: The weight of the frame is intended to balance the proa, and the small boat is by its buoyancy (as it is always in the water) to prevent her oversetting to windward; and this frame is usually called an outrigger. The body of the proa (at least of that we took) is made of two pieces joined end-ways, and sewed together with bark, for there is no iron used about her: She is about two inches thick at the bottom, which at the gunwale is reduced to less than one: The dimensions of each part will be better known from the uprights and views contained in the annexed plate, which were drawn from an exact mensuration; these I shall endeavor to explain as minutely and distinctly as I can.

"Fig. 1. Represents the proa with her sail set, as she appears when viewed from the leeward.

"Fig. 2. Is a view of her from the head, with the outrigger to the windward.

"Fig. 3. Is the plan of the whole; where (A B) is the lee side of the proa; (C D) the windward-side; (E F G H) the outrigger or frame laid out to windward; (K L) the boat at the end of it; (M N P Q) two braces from the head and stern to steady the proa from shipping of water, and for a seat to the Indian who bales, and sometimes goods are carried upon it; (I) is the part of the middle outrigger, on which the mast is fixed: The mast itself is supported (Fig. 2) by the shore (C D), and by the shroud (E F), and by two stays, one of which may be seen, in Fig. 1, marked (C D), the other is hid by the sail: The sail (E F G) in Fig. 1, is made of matting, and the mast, yard, boom, and outriggers, are all made of bamboo: The heel of the yard is always lodged in one of the sockets (T) or (V), Fig. 3, according to the tack the proa goes on; and when she alters her tack, they bear away a little to bring her stern up to the wind, then by

easing the halyard, and raising the yard, and carrying the heel of it along the lee-side of the proa, they fix it in the opposite socket; whilst the boom at the same time, by letting fly the sheet (M), and haling, the sheet (N), Fig. 1, shifts into a contrary situation to what it had before, and that which was the stern of the proa, now becomes the head, and she is trimmed on the other tack. When it is necessary to reef or furl the sail, this is done by rolling it round the boom. The proa generally carries six or seven Indians; two of which are placed in the head and stern, who steer the vessel alternately with a paddle according to the tack she goes on, he in the stern being the steersman; the other Indians are employed either in baling out the water which she accidentally ships, or in setting it and trimming the sail. From the description of these vessels it is sufficiently obvious, how dexterously they are fitted for ranging this collection of islands called the *Ladrones*: For as these islands lie nearly N. and S. of each other, and are all within the limits of the trade-wind, the proas, by sailing most excellently on a wind, and with other end foremost, can run from one of these Islands to the other and back again, only by shifting the sail, without ever putting about; and, by the flatness of their lee-side, and their small breadth, they are capable of lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel hitherto known, and thereby have an advantage, which no vessels that go large can ever pretend to: The advantage I mean is that of running with a velocity nearly as great and perhaps sometimes greater than that with which the wind blows. This, however paradoxical it may appear, is evident enough in similar instances on shore: For it is well known, that the sails of a windmill often move faster than the wind; and one great superiority of common windmills over all others that ever were, or ever will be contrived to move with a horizontal motion, is analogous to the case I have mentioned of a vessel upon a wind and before the wind: For the sails of an horizontal windmill, the faster they move, the more they detract from the impulse of the wind upon them; whereas the common windmills, by moving perpendicular to the torrent of air, are nearly as forcibly acted on by the wind when they are in motion, and when they are at rest.

"This much may suffice as to the description and nature of those singular embarkations. I must add, that vessels bearing some obscure resemblance to these, are to be met with in various parts of the East-Indies, but none of them, that I can learn, to be compared with these of the *Ladrones*, either in their construction or celerity; which should induce one to believe, that this was originally the invention of some genius of these Islands, and was afterwards imperfectly copied by the neighboring nations."



Photograph by Mayhew

A native canoe

Every ranch has at least one low, thatched shelter of this kind. Here, protected from the heat of the tropical sun, much of the work of the ranch is done. Many ranch owners live in town and do not have dwelling houses on their land. The thatched work-shack is sometimes the only building on a large copra plantation.



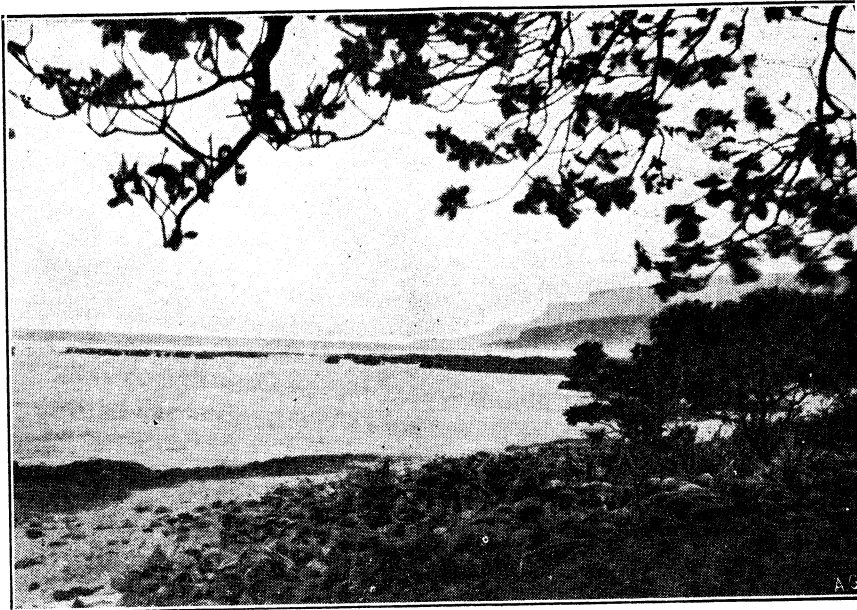
Photograph by Mayhew

Native ranch scene



Village scene

The white frame house with thatched roof is typical of Guam village homes. The ground under and around the house is usually well kept. Bright colored croton hedges add much to the attractiveness of the villages in all parts of the Island.



Photograph by Mayhew

Tarague looking toward Pati Point



Photograph by Mayhew

Sun set on Dungca's Beach

HISTORY FROM OUR FILES

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(The following is reprinted from the Guam News Letter of March, 1912)

During the past year, there are many things in the way of public works, improvements and changes which have happened. The changes have been largely gradual, sometimes almost unnoticeable until completion, but their total shows a great advance and a permanent benefit. Briefly the last twelve months have accomplished the following:

BUILDINGS: The Naval Hospital Buildings have been completed, and the Susana Hospital built, the new Custom House at Piti was erected, and a new schoolhouse placed between Sinajana and Pago.

ROADS: Every road in the Island has been repaired. The Sinajana road has been extended to Pago, the Yigo road now runs to Upi, a total distance of eighteen miles, the Barrigada road extends to Adacao. A new road to the wireless station has been built, and the military road to the extremity of Orote point is furnished. Good roads now connect Umatac, Merizo and Inarajan.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES: The Agana Water-works system has been finally completed, and a line runs into Sinajana. The Asan system has been extended to the Presidio. A water-supply for Merizo has been completed, and is now being constructed for Umatac. The Tepungan and Agana channels have been dug out, making possible a water-haul of heavy freight from Piti at greatly reduced cost; and a coal wharf and railway for receiving freight in Agana has been built. The Fonte watershed, embracing about 800 acres, has been purchased and fenced. The Agana sewer system is 60 per cent completed. Repairs and renovation of the ice-plant have made possible a reduction of thirty cents per hundred in the cost of ice. The electric light plant has been installed and placed in operation. The plot of ground in front of Dorn Hall has been converted into a children's playground, with swings, see-saws, a merry-go-round and a bamboo-slide.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(The following is reprinted from the Guam News Letter of March, 1917)

At the Governor's conference the water supply of the Island was discussed with particular reference to Fonte Dam. The Public Works Officer and the Chief of Industries were directed to take up the subject of installing pumps for pumping

Agana Spring Water to Fonte Reservoir and recommended the best and most expeditious method of installing such a system with the material on hand and which can be quickly obtained. The Public Works Officer was requested to submit recommendations as soon as practicable with regard to enlarging the Fonte Dam.

It now appears probable that some world records will be broken by the increasing figures in the Guam crusade against destructive pests. Up to and including March 10, 1917, there have been 195,328 rats and 14,759 iguanas redeemed at a total cost of the Island Government of \$5,130.-58.

Many amusing incidents are unearthed by the Police Department of Guam. One morning recently a kidnapper made away with a baby several weeks old in order to liquidate an indebtedness of seventy-five cents which the kidnapper claimed was due him from the mother. The baby was located before the end of the day and as it had strenuously objected to a substitute ration the kidnapper did not appear to be very well satisfied with the bargain. The baby received proper nourishment at Police Headquarters and the Chief of Police decided to restore the baby to its mother and pronounce the debt settled. Appeal denied.

POWER PLANT: Excellent progress has been made on power plant extension. The dynamo room extension has been practically completed, two large ventilators are being added at the ridge of the old and new parts. The installation of the second 100 KW engine generator set has been completed, ready for piping connection with the new boilers after installation.

ROADS: The San Ramon road has been completely resurfaced up to the point where it joins the Island Government road at the turn-off to the old radio station. General repairs have been made to the Camp Barnett road, putting it in good hauling condition. Extensive repairs have been made on the Agana-Ypao road, including the branch into Tumon Colony.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR MARINES: On February 19th, work was begun in clearing the site for three new buildings for marines on Orote Peninsula, consisting of a mess hall and kitchen, double squad building and storehouse-workshop. Foundations for all have been put in. Posts, sills, joists, flooring, wall framing, roof trusses have been placed for the mess hall and squad building. All the buildings will be completed at an early date. A 3,000 gallon tank will be established for holding rain water, there being no springs or streams in the vicinity.

TEN YEARS AGO

(The following is reprinted from the Guam Recorder of March, 1927)

Surveys and plans have been completed for an extension of the Ylig Road from Ylig River to the Togcha River and proposals have been invited for the construction of this section of road two miles in length by Naval Government contract, bids to be opened at 10:00 a.m. February 28th. Surveys are practically completed for a section of road north from Inarajan across the Pauliluc valley approximately one and one-quarter miles

in length. It is also intended to construct this section of road under Naval Government contract during the present dry season.

Juan San Nicolas, a native farmer, returning from his ranch, stopped in a Plumbing Shop where his brother was employed, and asked for a drink of water. He was directed to the water cooler, and unnoticed helped himself to a bottle of sulphuric acid which was nearby in a dark corner, and from which he attempted to drink. His lips, mouth and tongue were burned. He will recover.

THE GUAM MUSEUM NOTES

During the past few weeks the Guam Museum has added to its collections many new items of interest. Notable among the new acquisitions are the collection of articles demonstrating *aggak* weaving as it is done in Guam, and the Chamorro rope twister. The latter, set in earth in which grass is growing, occupies a place of importance near the entrance and is an object of great interest to visitors of all ages. A wall panel on which are mounted several fine species of *fanihi*, or fruit bat, is also attracting much attention. The mineral collection is growing rapidly and is well displayed in one of the new cases. A complete new lighting system, both inside and outside the building, has brought many visitors to the Museum during the evening.

During the recent visit of the U.S.S. Henderson many names were added to the visitors' register. A trip to the caves at Talofofo was arranged by the Museum staff and was enjoyed by 100 passengers from the transport.

From time to time changes are made in the map and document cases as the collection is too large to be displayed all at once. This month an old court record under date of 12 August, 1713, bearing the signature of Governor Don Jaun Antonio Pimentel, is on display. The document records and court proceedings in the trial, for robbery, of two Chamorros, and is of interest especially for the painstaking penmanship of the period and the elaborate signatures of the officials before whom the trial was conducted.

The name of Governor Pimentel immediately recalls, to anyone interested in the history of Guam, the amusing incident of the visit to the Island in 1710 of the English pirate, Woodes Rogers. Rogers had no sooner dropped anchor in Apra Harbor than he sent a note to Governor Pimentel requesting, indeed demanding, that water and fresh foodstuffs be supplied him. He offered to pay for supplies, couched his message in the most courteous language, and ended by saying, "But if after this civil Request you deny us, and do not act like a Man of Honor, you may immediately expect such Military Treatment as

we are with ease able to give you." As the Spanish Governor had very few soldiers at the time, he was forced to submit to the demands of the English pirate. Rogers and Pimentel exchanged calls, entertained each other at dinner and observed all the formalities of an official visit, while the crew of the pirate ship were permitted to explore the Island as they wished. It is said that Rogers was so much impressed by the native *proas* that he obtained one which he took back to England.

Rogers' ship, which he called the Bachelor, had visited Guam on former occasions but under a different name. It was the old galleon *Encarnacion*, which had been taken by Rogers off the coast of lower California in 1709. For several years William Dampier, Woodes Rogers and other freebooters had menaced the Spanish galleons, usually lying in wait off the coast of Lower California for the ships arriving from the Philippines with their rich cargo of Oriental merchandise.

On this occasion Woodes Rogers' fleet lay off Cape San Lucas and after a delay of several weeks the *Encarnacion* hove into sight. The crew of the Spanish vessel manned her twenty guns and a like number of *pedreros* (stone throwers) but she was overcome by the pirates after a struggle of five or six hours. She was commanded by Captain John Pichberty, a Frenchman, and when news of her surrender reached the King of Spain he forbade foreigners henceforth occupying positions of command on Spanish ships.

The *Encarnacion* was towed to a safe retreat where her crew and passengers were disposed of as best suited the pirates. The ship was re-christened *Bachelor*, and sailed as a British privateer with William Dampier as pilot, and as her master none other than Alexander Selkirk, whom Rogers had rescued from Juan Fernandez Island.

Both Dampier and Selkirk were on board the Bachelor when she visited Guam the following year, and both shared in the lavish entertainment provided by Governor Pimentel.

WHO'S WHO IN GUAM

Judge Vicente Palomo Camacho

This month the Recorder's representative has been fortunate in obtaining an interview with Ex-Judge Vicente P. Camacho, one of Guam's well known older residents, now retired from active life after forty years of service in the Judiciary Department of the Island.

Judge Camacho was born in Guam, 11 March, 1880, the son of Benigno Camacho and Magdalena Palomo. His father was a sergeant in the local company of artillery, who upon retirement from military service, was appointed warden of the civil jail at Agana, which post he occupied for some years under the Spanish administration. His mother was a near relative of Padre Jose Palomo, whose name is well known to everyone in Guam.

Judge Camacho is the father of eight children, only one of whom survives. Four died in infancy, three others before they were grown. He was married in May 1903 to Miss Rosa Pividal, who died in February 1907, leaving one son and three daughters, of whom only the son is now living. Seven years later Judge Camacho married Miss Trinidad Castro.

The young Vicente was sent to primary school at the age of six and later attended the old *Colegio de San Juan de Letran*, which was then under the direction of Padre Francisco Resano. The proficiency in the Spanish language which he attained in school proved to be of inestimable value to him in later years.

In January, 1895, he obtained employment as an apprentice clerk in the Judiciary Department (*Juzgado de Primera Instancia*). For his service he received two pesos per month. Some time later he was appointed Deputy Registrar of Lands. After the American Occupation he retained his position, which brought him into close association with Lieutenant William E. Safford, U. S. N., then Registrar of Lands, Judge of the Court of First Instance, and Aide to the Governor.

Lieutenant Safford organized an English class, of which he was the instructor, and among his

first pupils was Mr. Camacho, who pursued the study of that language not only with his teacher, but during every free moment of the day or night with his text books.

In 1911 Mr. Camacho resigned his position in the land office and became Island Attorney for Outlying Districts. In 1914 he was appointed Deputy Island Attorney and on 1 January, 1915, received his appointment as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and head of the Judiciary Department. This department was reorganized in 1916 with an officer of the U. S. Marines in direct charge. At this time judge Camacho was appointed Associate Justice, Court of Appeals, Senior Judge of the Island Court, and Judge of the Police Court.

He continued as Senior Judge until 1935 at which time he retired from government service in order to devote more time to his two ranches, one at Barrigada and another on Price Road. He received a medal for twenty-five years' service and an additional five year service bar, from the Naval Government of Guam.

During his long career in public service Judge Camacho has made many lasting friendships among the American service personnel. His experience during the latter years of the Spanish regime, under five governors, made him invaluable to the new American Naval Government during the early days in Guam. His ability to use both Spanish and English with fluency has made him a leader in Island affairs.

In 1924 Judge Camacho went to the United States for a brief visit, at which time he placed his son in St. Mary's College, at Oakland California.

No one is more interested in the progress of agriculture in Guam than is Judge Camacho, who devotes his entire time to the cultivation of his lands, and to stock raising. He is always ready to help with any movement that is for the betterment of the Island and its people, and his gentle, kindly manner exemplifies his well-deserved title, —Judge.

THE PLANTS OF GUAM

By E. H. Bryan, Jr.

Part II

1. PRIMITIVE AND SIMPLE FLOWERING PLANTS

The flowering plants are divided into two great groups or classes: the primitive Gymnosperms and the much larger group of Angiosperms. The first group is represented in Guam by only the cycad or "fadang" and the introduced Japanese *Cryptomeria*. The other group has more than 500 native and introduced species in Guam.

Gymnosperms are thought to be a group intermediate in development between the ferns and the higher flowering plants. Some of them are quite fern-like in appearance. They are woody plants, with flowers which may be male or female, but not both in the same flower, as one finds in many angiosperms. The ovules are not enclosed in an ovary. Besides the cycads this class, in other lands, contains the conifers and the very ancient and now nearly extinct ginko of Japan and China, which is really a living fossil. The conifers have needle-shaped leaves and cones, but are not to be confused with the Polynesian ironwood or "gago" (*Casurina*), which superficially resembles a pine tree, but is in no way related.

THE FADANG (*Cycas circinalis* Linne subspecies *Seemannii* (A. Braun) Schuster). Extensive fossil remains suggest that the cycads were much more abundant in past geologic ages than at the present. They have large pinnate leaves, resembling those of a tree fern. The male plant has an apical cone, made up of numerous scale-shaped or shield-shaped staminal leaves. Species of genus *Cycas* produce a single, apical female flower, of which the carpellary leaves, which bear the ovules, are somewhat similar to foliage leaves, but reduced in size. Two or more ovules, larger than a cherry, are borne on each of these. The wind carries the pollen grains from the male cone, and when one of more of these grains lodges in a little cavity at the apex of each ovule, the latter may become fertilized and develop into a fruit. In Guam the fruit is the familiar, starchy fadang or fadan.

The cylindrical trunk, four to nine feet high, is clothed with the compact woody bases of the leaf petioles. It is usually straight, and branches only when it has been injured or cut off. The leaves are dark glossy green, with pinnules up to a foot long, alternating along the sides of a four to seven foot rachis. Both male and female flowers are clothed with buff or orange-yellow wool.

The starchy pith of the trunk is edible, furnishing a kind of sago, not used in Guam. When fresh the starchy seed of the fruit is very poisonous; but after it has been thoroughly soaked in water and dried in the sun it loses its poison and may be ground into a nutritious flour. This may be mixed with water and cooked on a slab or griddle into thin cakes, like maize tortillas.

The fadang grows extensively in the forest, in both the limestone and volcanic areas. In the volcanic country, it not only grows in the moist valleys and gulches, but even crowds out onto the edge of the grassy savanna. This species is widespread in the Pacific and Indian oceans, its native home being in the Moluccas.

THE JAPANESE CEDAR, SUGI OR TSUGI (*Cryptomeria japonica* D. Don). This is a member of the pine family (*Pinaceae*) introduced into Guam from Japan, where it grows to be one of the largest trees in the mountain forests. It has a long, straight trunk, covered with reddish-brown bark, and it yields a valuable lumber, white and soft with an odor like cedar. The leaves are blue-green, one half to one inch long, linear awl-shaped, compressed, slightly 3- or 4-angled, and curved, spirally arranged. The flowers are separate: the male flower being oblong, yellow, in short racemes at the ends of the branches; the female flower, round, solitary at the ends of short branchlets, developing into a brownish-red cone, three-fourths to one inch across, round, with thick wedge shaped scales, each with a recurved point on the back, and pointed lobes at the apex. Each cone has three to five narrowly winged seeds. Cultivated in Guam.

Class ANGIOSPERMAE

The huge class of angiosperms, which includes most of the flowering plants, has the ovules enclosed in an ovary, with a stigma on the flower to collect the pollen. This group is divided into two subclasses: Monocotyledonae and Dicotyledonae.

In addition to the character of having but one cotyledon (or seed leaf in the developing embryo) as the name implies, the monocotyledons have the stem simple or consisting of bundles of vascular fibers irregularly imbedded in cellular tissue, rather than divided into pith, wood and bark, as in the dicotyledons. The leaves generally have simple parallel veins, rarely forming a network.

Continued on page 26

NEWS OF ISLAND AFFAIRS

DEDEDO

The Parent Teachers Association held a meeting on 12 February. Among the subjects discussed by the acting Principal J. S. Leon Guerrero were: strict rules on traffic; tardiness of pupils; cleanliness; change of readers in July; discipline.

On 2 February Mr. Jose S. Leon Guerrero assumed the principalship of Padre Sanvitores School, Dededo, relieving Mrs. Maria Arceo Ulloa, who is on leave.

Patrolman D. Kohler finished painting his quarters both inside and out.

Governor B. V. McCandlish and Commander John L. McCrea visited Dededo on 23 January.

A mass meeting was held on 15 February.

On 17 February H. O. Cochran was relieved as Hospital Corpsman of Dededo by A. H. G. Voss, Pharmacist's Mate 1c, U. S. Navy

INARAJAN

Lucas San Nicolas has built a new bar.

A party was held at the home of Jose D. Flores Sunday, 14 February in honor of Santa Maria.

The new highway to Inarajan is being completed at a rapid pace. At this date the road has been completed as far as the As-Alonso bridge.

A new telephone line with two wires and a closed circuit is being strung from Agana to Umatac. The new line of telephone poles has been installed, under the supervision of Manuel D. Flores, up to Malolos-Inarajan District.

The feast of San Jose falls on 19 March. The people of Inarajan district take this opportunity to extend an invitation to all to attend the celebration on this day.

Miss Edpidia S. Salas of Agana was a visitor at the home of Mr. Enemesio Diego over the week-end. Miss Salas teaches school at Agana.

Mrs. Vicente Rosario was a visitor at the home of Mr. Vicente Flores over the week-end.

The ranchers are now clearing their land for a new planting of corn. The supply dam is being cleaned by the Department of Industries.

MERIZO

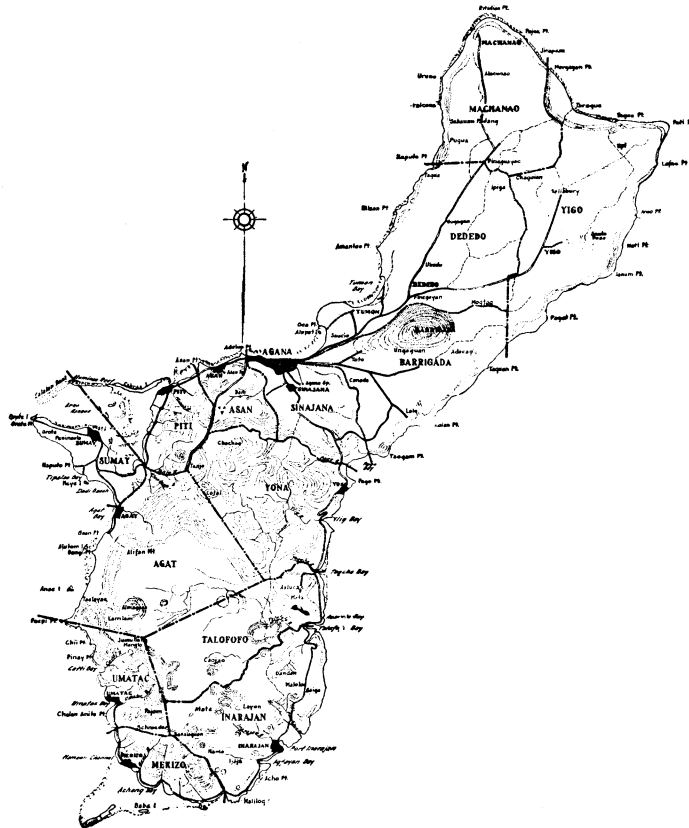
The members of the Parent Teachers Association in Merizo were very much pleased to have Mr. Jose M. Flores as a speaker at their meeting held 7 February, in the M. G. Cook School building. He spoke emphatically about the value of

cooperation in any society, regardless of size and ability. He also gave a helpful talk about the making of better copra and the value of marketing good products. He brought for the school children three indoor baseballs, a bat and a volley ball. This athletic gear is being used by the children daily, who are appreciative of Mr. Flores' kindly act. Much gratified by Mr. Flores' interest in their children, the members put in form of a motion, which was seconded and favored unanimously, that a letter of appreciation be written to Mr. Jose M. Flores for the athletic gear, and also for the interest he had shown in the association by deliver-

ing a good speech to the members.

The faculty of M. G. Cook School enjoyed having Mrs. Lenson as a visitor here on 28 January. She complimented the present condition of the school and showed much interest in the preparation of the *agag* for weaving.

The teachers of the M. G. Cook School are contemplating the production of an operetta on 14 March, at 9:00 a.m., for the community. This is aside from the Closing Day Exercises, which will be held on 22 March. During the last Parent-Teachers Association meeting the Principal of Cook School solicited the cooperation of the parents in putting on the operetta and her request met with favorable response.



PITI

Chaplain C. H. Mansfield, Head of the Department of Education, Mr. Simon A. Sanchez, Supervising Teacher, and Mr. O. Herbert, Ground and Building Inspector, visited and inspected the school on Wednesday, 17 February, 1937, at 8:40 a.m.

Mr. Juan M. Taimanglo, a teacher of Dyer School, Piti, was married to Mrs. Antonia D. Cruz, on Thursday, 4 February, 1937.

Members of the Fourth Guam Congress, held a mass meeting in Dyer School building on the night of 9 February, 1937, to discuss matters concerning the two Guam Delegates who were sent to Washington to represent the native inhabitants of Guam for United States citizenship. Among those present from the Fourth Guam Congress were: Messrs Edward T. Calvo, Gaily R. Kamminga, Tomas R. Santos, Jose Duenas, Pedro Mendiola and Jose Eustaquio. Mr. Santos, who is also an officer in the Guam Militia (active), delivered a substantial address on the encouragement of the patriotic young citizens (men) of Guam to be enrolled in the volunteer organization of the Guam Militia.

Rice harvesting in this district is going rapidly. The progressive farmers have expressed the opinion that better crops of vegetables can now be raised on land from which rice has been harvested recently, and it is their desire to complete harvesting their rice as early as possible, to replace with garden produce. Among the principal rice harvesters in Piti are: Messrs Juan S. N. Quenga, Sebastian C. Quenga, Pedro Martinez, Joaquin Concepcion and Felix Quenga.

SUMAY

Sumay, the second largest town in Guam, has added an important feature to its community life — the establishment of a Public Market which will cater to its growing population. This project was built by the Naval Government of Guam and opened for business on the 13th., of this month, affording the same varieties of products and service to the public as in the market in Agana.

Private James Albanese, U. S. Marine Corps, has assumed the duties of patrolman of Sumay, relieving Private T. C. Knifton, who left for the States.

Incidental to an extensive program of extra-curricular activities at Wm. J. Maxwell School to extend into the home and the community, a formal conference was initiated by the Principal of the school, Patrolman, Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and the local Congressmen to enlist the cooperation of the public for a wider civic improvement and to improve the sanitary condition of the community.

The Executive mass meeting held on the 8th of February at the school house, with Lieutenant Clark, Head of the Executive Department, and Chief Commissioner Suarez taking the platform,

was attended by an unusually large audience. The import of Mr. Suarez' talk was the following: delinquent taxes, civic responsibility, the enlistment of patriotic Chamorros in the Guam Militia, and the Governments interest in the welfare of the people.

The Parent Teachers Association of Maxwell School held its regular meeting on 14 February with a record attendance, presided over by Mr. Vicente S. Borja, president of the Association. The matter of the "Spirit of Cooperation" between the school and the community was the principal topic discussed, together with a formal announcement by the Principal concerning the publication of the retention and promotion of pupils before the end of the school year; the closing school program; annual competitive activities in Agana and the changes in textbooks.

UMATAC

Private Crain, U. S. Marine Corps, has recently been appointed the patrolman of Umatac.

The mass meeting of 3 February was well attended. The Chief Commissioner made a short talk.

As a result of a recent encounter with a large shark, in which he lost three fingers of his right hand, Mr. Joaquin Sanchez is now in the hospital for treatment.

Owing to the high price of copra during the latter part of January, all copra makers were busy cutting copra. Now that the rainy season is over, farmers have turned to the corn fields to prepare them for planting.

Mr. F. Q. Sanchez, Principal of the Magellan School is a patient at the Susana Hospital, having been admitted on 11 February.

Mr. Jesus Sanchez Quinata and Miss Joaquina Topasna Quinata, both of Umatac, were married on 17 February.

YONA

The road through Yona is being ditched by volunteer labor in order to drain the school grounds and road during rainy season. The road will be crowned with cascajo at a later date.

The Yona school girls were defeated by the Yigo school girls in a baseball game held at Yona. The score was 18 to 10.

Vicente Manuel Rodriguez of Yona and Josefa Mannibusan George of Agana were married at Agana on 4 February. The bridegroom's fandango was held at Yona at the home of Manuel Cruz.

YIGO

A temporary church has been built in Yigo of wood and coconut leaves pending the construction of a new church, in order that the people of this municipality may hold their religious services. For the nine days necessary for the construction of the temporary church many members attended the meetings held to obtain the necessary workers. On the last day a feast was held to celebrate the completion of their church.

FIRST HISTORY OF GUAM

PART VI

Vida y Martirio de el Venerable Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores de la Compania de Jesus, Primer Apostol de las Islas Marianas, por el Padre Francisco Garcia; Madrid 1683.

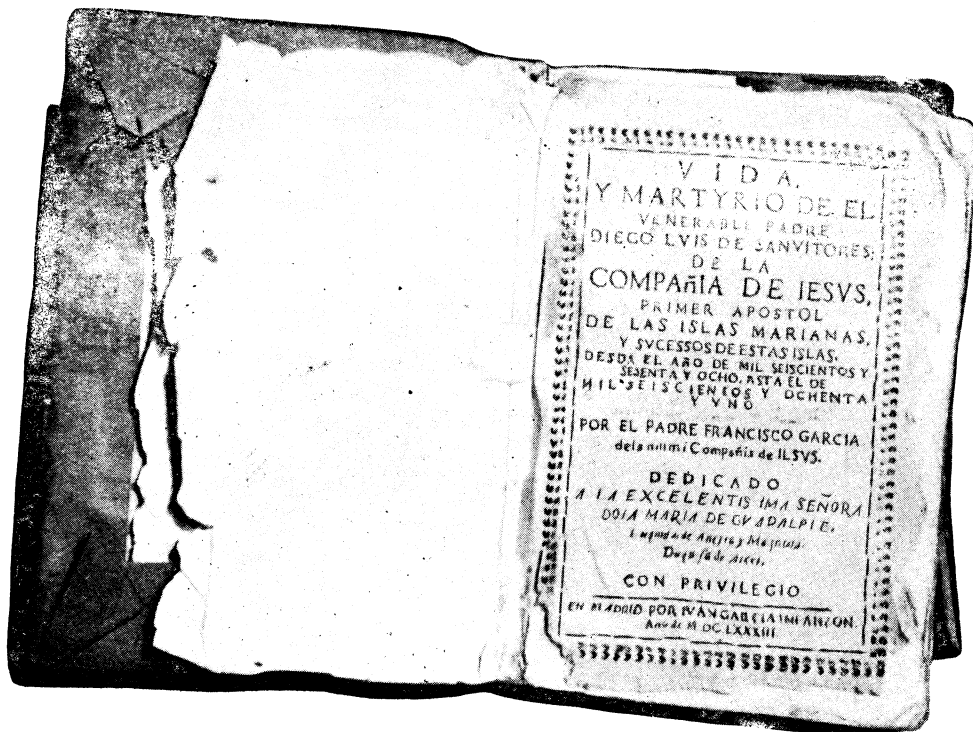
Having brought his affairs in Mexico City to a happy conclusion, as has been stated, Padre Sanvitores departed for the port of Acapulco (Sanvit p-186) towards the middle of February, 1668,* accompanied by another Padre (Tomas de Cardenoso) and a student (Lorenzo Bustillos). (Sanvit p 189)

Many of his friends wished to follow him even unto death, and some made every possible plea to do so, wishing not to be separated from him, and to serve God always in the Christianization of those Gentiles.

But as this was not possible, they went forth meaning to accompany him at least as far as the town of San Agustin de las Cuevas, which was some leagues distant from Mexico City. Passing through the village of Cuyoacan, Padre Sanvitores went into the church where he remained four hours in prayer. On account of this delay his friends were unable to accompany him farther, but took leave of him there, in tears. His beloved friend, the *Bachiller* Cristobal Xavier† fell to his knees, begging a parting blessing from the venerable priest. And the latter begged "that he remain with God, until they should meet again at the feet of Saint Francis Xavier," which remark many took as

*Although this portion of the text states that the departure was made from Mexico City in February 1668, this is apparently an error for Padre Sanvitores sailed from Cavite in August 1667; (Sanvit p 177) arriving at Acapulco in January 1668, (Sanvit p 179) whence he went immediately to Mexico City. "Three months he remained in Mexico (Sanvit p 184) and returned again to Acapulco (Sanvit p 188) where he set sail with all the Mission, 23 March, 1668." (Sanvit p 189)

†This priest was a native of Mexico. He was a devoted follower of Padre Sanvitores who often referred to him as his "hands and feet."



Photograph of the title page of Father Garcia's history

a prophecy, for within a short time the *Bachiller* Xavier died, (1668) and Padre Sanvitores followed him on the second of April, 1672. (Sanvit p 186)

The amount of work done by Padre Sanvitores during his short stay at Acapulco is almost unbelievable. He completed arrangements for the voyage, spending entire nights without sleep, consoling those who came to consult with him and to treat of spiritual matters.

He chose, in the house of Admiral Don Bartolome Munoz, the poorest room of all, quarters suitable for slaves, and there he passed day and night in prayer, praying always for the conversion of his beloved *Marianos*. Brother Lorenzo Bustillos who was his companion and was also destined to the Mission in the Marianas, says that he received many favors and much consolation from heaven.

A few days after his arrival at Acapulco, (March 1668) there arrived also a missionary expedition from Spain, on the way to the Philip-

pires. In this group was the venerable Padre Luis de Medina, who God had promised him as a companion, on the passage through Cordova (Sanvit p 89) in the year 1660. § He was destined to be the first to lose his life in these Islands, and gain the first palm of martyrdom. (Sanvit p 188) Padre Sanvitores had brought from Manila an order from the *Padre Provincial*, Domingo Ezquerro, giving him the right to choose from among those priests who had arrived from Spain the ones whom he wished to have with him in Guam, (Sanvit p 188) in agreement, of course, with the Superior of that group. That Superior was Padre Medina so it was not difficult to arrive at an agreement to go together to the Marianas. (See page 404 Sanvit) On arrival at Guam, however, it was necessary for others to be put ashore here, as

§Another slight discrepancy in dates appears here. As will be seen by reference to that portion of the text used in the Recorder for October, 1936 — in which the author wrote "passing through Mexico on the way to the *Indias* nine years later". Actually, the length of time was eight years. Padre Sanvitores embarked from Cadiz in 1660 and encountered his old friend in Mexico in 1668.

the Captain of the ship, citing orders from Her Majesty, required that enough missionaries remain to care for the extreme necessity of the people. Sanvit 189 and 404) Besides Padre Tomas de Cardenoso, who had come from Manila with Padre Sanvitores, those who were chosen to serve here were, Padre Luis de Medina, Padre Pedro de Casanova, Padre Luis de Morales and Lorenzo Bustillos, a student who had not yet become a priest. There was much rejoicing among those who were chosen, and saintly envy on the part of those who were to continue to the Philippines.

They sailed at last from Acapulco on the twenty-third of March 1668. (Sanvit 189) The ship also carried the image of the Virgin, called Our Lady of Good Voyages, which was carried in solemn procession from the *Hermita de San Nicolas* to the ship.

Padre Sanvitores chose as his living quarters the most uncomfortable place on the ship, a small space behind a window of the pilot house. I do not speak of his bed, for on all his voyages

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The Spanish Governor visiting a ranch — 1818.

Photograph from copy of drawing made by Jacques Arago, the artist of the Louis Claude de Freycinet expedition which visited Guam in the vessels *Uranie* and *Physicienne* in 1818.
(Courtesy Bernice P. Bishop Museum.)

Coconut tree leaves were used for roofing, the leaves being plaited before being lashed to the roof framing. The stone mortar with the hollow cavity was called a *lusong*, and the wooden pestle beside it the *falo*. These were used for hulling rice and coffee. The grain was placed in the hollowed part of the stone and pounded with the *falo* until the hull was removed.

O'KEEFE, KING OF YAP

PART II

O'Keefe did not forget his civilized ways even though he had isolated himself almost completely from his own world. In his large house, sometimes referred to as the "Palace," he had a well stocked library of standard works. There were several rooms, reserved for his own use, which were elaborately furnished in western style. He had a large retinue of servants, cooks, rowers for his small boats, a guard composed of Caroline Islanders for his home, his office and storehouses, and even a European schoolmaster for his children. It is said that he was extremely fond of good clothes and liked nothing better than to array himself gorgeously on fiesta days and stroll in the grand manner among his "subjects."

He had agents in all the Caroline Islands and built up a huge export trade in copra. He had several vessels of his own, and shipped large quantities of copra in Danish, German and other vessels that plied the waters of the South Pacific. When dealing with foreign ships he frequently took payment in canned goods and clothing materials which he sold in his many shops throughout the islands.

Dalibu, his favorite wife, was a strong, capable woman who assisted him in his business affairs and even took his place on many occasions when he was absent from headquarters. Often when a ship arrived laden with merchandise for O'Keefe she supervised the work of unloading quite as capably as any of his male assistants.

His agents, nearly all of whom were white men, were, for the most part, loyal and trusted friends as well as efficient overseers of his plantations, and copra purchasing agents throughout the chain of islands. Each man had several small boats in which he collected copra in his district for trans-shipment to O'Keefe's great storehouses to await the monthly ship for Hong Kong. A large four masted schooner called twice yearly, and it is said that this vessel required a full month's time to load, so large was its cargo space.

O'Keefe went to Hong Kong about once a year in one of his own ships, usually in the spring. He invariably brought back, besides good supplies and dry goods for sale, some new piece of furniture or a decorative bit for the Palace. During the remainder of the year he went from one island to another, visiting his plantations and conferring with his administrators.

O'Keefe has been called a black-birder. There is no documentary evidence at hand to substantiate such an accusation, nor is there wherewith

to refute it. It is true that he held large tracts of land which were devoted to the growing and preparation of copra and that the labor on these plantations was performed by Caroline Islanders. Whether they were impressed laborers or hired employes it is impossible for us to state on any authority. A story is recorded, however, which may throw some light on that less known part of O'Keefe's life about which much has been surmised.

It seems that on one of his voyages he rescued at sea a group of Caroline Islanders who had, in their light vintas, been blown about in a typhoon and had given themselves up for lost. He took them on board, and to pacify them, took their vintas in tow, though he would greatly have preferred to abandon them. He later tried to cut them loose but was observed by the Carolinos, who set up such a clamor that he reconsidered.

After a few days, the Islanders, fully recovered from their experience and of the belief that they were in familiar waters and could go their way unassisted, begged permission to take to their own boats. O'Keefe opposed their plan, warning them of the danger of exposing themselves to the rigors of the open sea in their light craft. Their reply was, however, that they felt safer in their own vintas than on board ship with O'Keefe. He contrived amusements for them, thus detaining them in an apparent state of contentment a few days longer. At last one dark night they agreed that the time had come to abandon O'Keefe and his hospitality, in neither of which they had a great deal of confidence. One by one, under cover of darkness, they went over the side, and, cutting loose their vintas, were well away before their absence was discovered.

O'Keefe said afterwards that his intention had been to turn them over to the Spanish Government of Yap and thus gain the friendship of that administration for a humane act. It does not appear that the Carolinos believed his promise that he would, at some future time, return them to their own island. It said that O'Keefe loved to tell this story as a good joke on himself.

In the spring of 1901, O'Keefe tired of waiting for a new ship which he had ordered from Hong Kong to replace his old "Santa Cruz," set out in that ancient and worn out vessel, meaning to abandon it at Hong Kong and make the homeward voyage in the new one. However, he had been only a few days away from Yap when the trim new schooner arrived. He was keenly disappointed, on arrival at Hong Kong, to learn that

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A Leaf From History

[*Editor's Notes* The following item is an extract from the diary of Padre Aniceto Ibanez, parish priest of Agana, and after his death continued by Padre Resano. This interesting and authoritative historical document covers the period from 1847 to 1899. The original is owned by a resident of Saipan. A copy, the property of one of the Missionaries in Saipan, was sent to the Capuchin Missionaries in Guam, with permission to copy. We are indebted to the latter for their kindness in submitting their copy for translation and use in the Recorder from time to time.]

"1849, the 25th day of January, three minutes before three in the afternoon, there was felt a terrifying subterranean noise and immediately afterward there began a frightful earthquake, with strong movements of vibration and oscillation, which lasted one and one-half minutes, during which it appeared that the fatal hour of total desolation had arrived. The tower of the parish of *San Ignacio* (Agana) which had just been constructed, fell on the roof of the Church. This parochial house, those of Umatac, Pago

and Agat with their adjoining churches and various buildings of stone, in the city, were more or less seriously damaged. One that suffered most serious damage was the College, from which all the tiles fell as well as many rafters. The fact that it was not entirely destroyed is due to the strong timbers.

From the Santa Cruz School to the house of Don Juan Robar, in a line parallel to the river, there were twelve or fourteen deep holes, the result of the strong quakes, from which there issued sea water mixed with sand. In several other places in the city wide earth cracks were opened from which was seen to escape certain vapors, those which, hidden in the depths of the earth, sometimes cause fevers and putrid sweats. Be this as it may, that which was observed was, that after those vapors escaped as the result of the earthquakes, the epidemic disappeared."

NOTE: (Two hundred persons had died during that month from an epidemic fever which was believed to have been brought to the Island on a whaling ship.)

Pole Fishing

By Jesus C. Barcinas

Many people, according to my observation, are undermining their health by fishing with hook and line late at night. I found myself fishing long into the night, at a time when I lacked knowledge of the fish that could be caught with a hook and line during dark. However, careful observation soon taught me that the best time to fish at night is two hours before and after sundown. Two hours past sunset the fish will be very slow in biting.

The red snapper variety including *tagafi*, *bua* and *cakaka* are nocturnal fish and are commonly caught at night. They are so sensitive to heat that they rarely leave their haunts to feed before dark unless the day is very cloudy and the heat of the sun has subsided.

Be on the fishing ground as early as two hours before sundown and mark the spots where you will fish after dark. Select places near channels or other deep water having coral and rocky bottoms. Redsnappers are a rock fish and seldom feed in sandy areas.

Since your fishing line cannot be seen after dark a bite can only be determined by the pull felt on the line. This is often in the nature of an alarming jerk. When the jerk is felt raise

the pole as quickly as possible but not with a snap. Sometimes the fish will swallow the hook and remain quiet, hence no pull or jerk to the line is noted. For this reason it is necessary to lift the pole slightly every few seconds. The movement of the line caused by the motion of the pole will alarm the fish and he will immediately begin to swim. In this manner one can easily ascertain if a fish is on the hook.

Taking the fish from the line is a hard job for a new fisherman and might tempt him to cut the line. No! Do not waste the line. The quickest and easiest way to remove the hook is as follows:

Insert a finger through the gill of the fish until the hook can be felt. Push the hook against the barb. Hold the line with one hand and with the finger inserted through the gill guide the hook out through the mouth.

Remember also to entertain the fish in the water while you are removing one from the hook.

Since mafuti is almost certain to be present at night it is advisable to have the line two feet shorter than the pole for the following reasons:

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Vital Statistics Of Guam

Vital statistics for the period from 21 January, 1937, to 24 February, 1937:

SUMMARY

Marriages	21
Births	94
Deaths	31
Present native population	20,994
Other than native population	1,384
Total	22,378

MARRIAGES

AGANA

Ramon R. Campos to Rosario S. Manibusan
 Felipe C. Ignacio to Rosa C. Santos
 Eduardo C. Duenas to Catalina C. Lujan
 Enrique P. Guerrero to Estella R. Finona
 Joaquin L. Manibusan to Rosario C. Flores
 Juan L. G. Leon Guerrero to Ana C. Okiyama
 Teodoro S. N. Quenga to Maria A. Limtiaco
 Pedro G. Cruz to Rosario L. Pangelinan
 Vicente M. Rodriguez to Josefa M. George
 Juan M. Taimanglo to Antonia D. Cruz
 Jesus M. Camacho to Jauria L. G. Mendiola
 Vicente P. Herrero to Carmen J. Ojeda
 Ignacio C. Reyes to Mariana A. Charfauros
 Joaquin G. Alig to Marcela C. Salas
 Jesus B. Pablo to Emilia T. Ojeda
 Jose S. Perez to Ana S. A. Reyes
 Juan C. Cruz to Maria M. Ignacio
 Manuel R. Manley to Rosa U. Blas

INARAJAN

Jesus C. San Nicolas to Mariquita C. Naputi

SUMAY

Lorenzo T. Siguenza to Rita S. Borja

UMATAC

Jesus S. Quinata to Joaquina T. Quinata

BIRTHS

AGANA

Gregorio and Magdalena S. Perez a son Blas
 Manuel and Asuncion P. Sablan a daughter Lourdes
 Ignacio and Josefa C. Susuico a son Melecio
 Jesus and Maria T. Torres a daughter Lourdes
 Enrique and Maria S. N. Cruz a daughter Isabel

Jose and Dolores T. Blas a son John
 Jose and Dolores S. Blas a son Roman
 Eduardo and Clementina S. Perez a son Edward Gregory
 Vicente and Maria A. Torres a son Ben Anthony
 Jesus and Dolores C. Mafnas a son Guillermo
 Joaquin and Maria Concepcion Perez a son Vicente
 Jose and Maria B. Flores a daughter Terestia
 Juan and Francisca A. Torre a daughter Dolores
 Manuel and Emilia P. Hara a son James
 Eugenio and Maria S. San Nicolas a son Ricardo
 Manuel and Ana C. Martinez a son John
 Juan and Magdalena U. Salas a daughter Leonisa
 Gregorio and Ana R. Camacho a daughter Elpidia
 Manuel and Maria S. N. Flores a daughter Maria
 Agustin and Ramona T. Laguana a son Joaquin Florencio
 Francisco and Ursula I. Limtiaco a daughter Ana
 Jesus and Maria H. Salas a daughter Dorothea
 Juan and Rosa P. Guerrero a son Raymond Vicente
 Atanacio and Concepcion T. Haniu a daughter Brigida Maria
 Ramon and Carmen L. G. Duenas a son Ramon
 Jose and Caridad L. G. Pangelinan a son Juan
 Fructuoso and Ana C. Aflague a daughter Annie Mariquita
 Manuel and Concepcion C. Pablo a son Jesus
 Vicente and Beatriz Q. Cruz a son Juan
 Vicente and Maria W. Cruz twin sons Francisco and Enrique
 Pedro and Regina S. Guerrero a son Joaquin
 Jose and Rita T. Rosario twin sons Francisco and Jose
 Joaquin and Asuncion R. Blas a son Ramon
 Antonio and Maria B. Salas a daughter Elisa
 Hetore and Nicolasa C. Sgambelluri a son Hetore Marcelo
 Antonio and Ana F. Garcia a son Alfredo
 Jose and Maria C. Pereda a son Juan
 Lino and Carmen C. Pangelinan a daughter Evelyn
 Ignacio and Ana M. Reyes a daughter Cecilia
 Joaquin and Maria B. Santos a son Joaquin
 Mariano and Maria C. Cabrera a son Daniel
 Francisco and Dolores C. Leon a daughter Ana
 Juan and Dolores L. Aguon a Baby Boy
 Juan and Damiana C. Aguon a daughter Priscia
 Vicente and Adela C. Mendiola a son Juan
 Jesus and Rosa D. Guerrero a son Jesus
 Vicente and Gloria P. Gogue a son Geraldo Eugene
 Jose and Consuelo R. Mesa a son Antonio

Juan and Guadalupe S. N. Muna a daughter
Rosa
Jose and Francisco C. Cruz a son Jesus

AGAT

Enrique and Maria C. Cruz a daughter Rosita
Ignacio and Mercedes C. Chaco a son Jesus
Jose and Amable M. Babauta a son Jesus
Jose and Isabel S. Arriola a daughter Marcelina
Faustino and Dolores C. Charfauros a daughter
Maria

DEDEDO

Juan and Rosa D. San Nicolas a son Francisco
Vicente and Fidela Amalia C. Leon Guerrero a
daughter Delfina
Vicente and Juliana C. Cruz a son Eugenio

INARAJAN

Ramon and Carmen K. Paulino a daughter Digna
Jose and Antonia M. Taitague a daughter Ana
Mariano and Ana N. Leon Guerrero a daughter
Gloria
Manuel and Maria C. Paulino a daughter Maria
Luisa
Felipe and Fidela C. Meno a daughter Ester
Jesus and Lucia C. Chargualaf a daughter Fabi-
ana

MERIZO

Juan and Isabel Q. Acfalle a son Jose
Antonio and Maria D. Candaso a daughter Maria
Mariano and Ana C. Quinata a son Joaquin

PITI

Andres and Maria L. Aflleje a son Jesus
Jose and Regina T. Quenga a daughter Dorothea
Gabriel and Maria Q. Certeza a son Alfredo
Facundo and Engracia C. Cruz a daughter Brigi-
da

SINAJANA

Joaquin and Maria M. Losongco a son Enrique
Antonio and Rufina C. Pangelinan a daughter
Carmen
Andres and Baltasara M. Asuncion a son Ignacio
Manuel and Joaquina L. Charfauros a daughter
Mary

SUMAY

Jose and Rosa G. Quintanilla a son Jesus
Vicente and Maria S. N. Santos a daughter Lor-
reta Rebecca
Antonio and Antonia M. Perez a daughter Eliza-
beth
Ignacio and Manuela C. Limtiaco a daughter
Rosa
Francisco and Asemcion L. Anderson a son Leon-
ard

TALOFOFO

Pedro and Remedio T. Taijeron a son Joaquin
Juan and Josefa B. Cabrera a daughter Maria

UMATAC

Gregorio and Ana F. Topasna a daughter Trini-
dad
Mariano and Maria Q. Quidachay a daughter
Teresita

*DEATHS**AGANA*

Jose S. San Agustin	5 months
Dolores C. Camacho	40 years
Ana T. Quifunas	1 year 2 days
Juan N. Ignacio	11 years
Pedro A. Ignacio	55 years
Francisco C. Blas	97 years
Manuel S. N. Chargualaf	33 years
Rosario Virginia Underwood	1 year 6 months
Enrique W. Cruz	Still born
Jose R. Chargualaf	36 years
Ana A. Quintanilla	7 months
Walter W. Rowley	61 years
Josefa A. Perez	2 months
Jose S. Ninaisen	33 years 8 months
Jesus P. Manibusan	8 months
Juan P. Sholing	28 years
A baby boy of Dolores L. Aguon	Still born
Rufina M. Manibusan	1 year 9 months
William P. White	75 years
Eugenia A. Cruz	9 years
Vicente Miguel Contreras	77 years
Vicente Pedro Salas	6 months
Maria Fidela Anderson	5 months
Jose A. Perez	2 months 10 days

AGAT

Trinidad Q. Guerrero 5 months

BARRIGADA

Teresita G. Borja 6 months

MERIZO

Jose Q. Meno 25 years

PITI

Eluterio B. Acfalle 4 months

SINAJANA

Alfonso C. Pangelinan 67 years

TALOFOFO

Maria B. Cabrera Still born

YONA

Maria S. N. Aguero 74 years

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

No new serious pests or plant diseases were encountered during the month.

Additional liberation of *Trichogramma* parasites was made at Agat, Maina, Fonte and Sinajana districts during the first part of January.

A few melon fly maggots were discovered during the latter part of the month in some young watermelon fruits found between Sumay and Agat. These maggots are being reared into adults for additional observation.

The anomala beetle grubs captured by Dr. Swezey in Dededo during the latter part of November, 1936, are beginning to hatch through into adults. None of the banana beetle grubs, however, have reached maturity, although several of the specimens captured were nearly full grown larvae.

The following insects have been positively identified by Dr. Swezey while in the Bureau of Science, Manila:

Green rice leafhoppers	<i>Nephatettix apicalis</i>
Rice leafrollers	<i>Cnaphalocrosis medinales</i>
Citrus leaf miners	<i>Phyllochistis citrella</i>
Banana beetle	<i>Holotrichia mindanaona</i>
Anomala beetle	<i>Anomala sulcatula</i>

Fruit trees and vegetable seedlings were distributed during the month as follows: Papaya, 225, tomatoes, 24; and peppers, 24.

A total of two hundred twenty-five (225) papaya seedlings was distributed during the month as follows: Ramon S. Rojas, Asan, 100; Jesus R. Reyes, Agana, 100; and Paterno M. Cruz, Agana, 25.

Banana corms for seed were taken from the orchards on 30 and 31 January, 1937. These are being prepared for distribution through sale among interested farmers.

The following ornamental plants were issued to outsiders during the month: Royal palms, 13; hibiscus, 77, bougainvillea, crimson, 15, alaman-da, 15; bird of paradise, 25; and red ginger, 25.

THE HERBARIUM AT ROOT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

The Guam Department of Agriculture has just received from Bernice P. Bishop Museum, of Honolulu, a collection of over fifty specimens of Guam plants, all mounted and identified, which were collected last spring by E. H. Bryan, Jr., the Museum's Curator of Collections. The specimens are to be added to the herbarium of the Root Agricultural School, at Tepungan.

In his letter of transmittal, Mr. Bryan, pays a tribute to the value of this herbarium, saying:

"I recommend that these specimens be added to the herbarium which is now at Root Agricultural School, and I wish further to advise that you have in the Root School herbarium a very valuable and fairly complete collection of Guam plants, which ought to be very carefully cared for. Your specimens of Guam plants, which are a series of those collected by the Guam Agricultural Experiment Station, and identified by Dr. Elmer D. Merrill, is very much more complete than the Guam plants represented in Bishop Museum, and is one of the most complete herbaria of Guam plants in the world. If it is taken care of, and gradually added to, it should be a collection of which the persons in Guam interested in botany should be proud, and which

should be of very considerable service in helping to identify the plants found on your most interesting island."

Few people in Guam realize what a valuable collection of plant specimens there is at the school, available to help them identify their flora. If, as Mr. Bryan suggests, the herbarium can be added to and kept in good condition, it should be of considerable scientific value to those interested in the plants of Guam.

In another communication, Mr. Bryan states that from his rather hasty study of the herbarium in April, last year, he finds that it contains about 717 specimens of 416 different species of plants, including, especially, native trees and shrubs. As less than 600 species of plants are recorded from Guam, it may be seen that the flora is well represented in the herbarium. These are the very specimens which Dr. Merrill had before him when he prepared his "Enumeration of the plants of Guam," so that their identification is as accurate as the records in that outstanding summary of the island's flora. Bishop Museum has now added 53 specimens to this collection, many of species not previously represented.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NOTES

Governor and Mrs. Benjamin V. McCandlish entertained at dinner on Monday, 25 January, 1937 in honor of the passengers on the Hawaiian Clipper. The guests included Mrs. C. W. Wood, Comdr. and Mrs. J. L. McCrea, Captain R. O. D. Sullivan, Miss Firdoth, Messrs. Rodman and Freedman.

Governor and Mrs. Benjamin V. McCandlish entertain at dinner on the occasion of the visit of the U. S. S. Henderson on Monday, 8 February, 1937. The guests included Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Randall, Captain E. W. McKee, commanding officer of the U. S. S. Henderson, Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Howe, Comdr. and Mrs. J. L. McCrea, Lieut.-Comdr. W. B. Young, Lieut.-Comdr. E. H. Smith, Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. W. E. Woods, Lieut.-Comdr. S. W. Salisbury, Captain and Mrs. L. C. Witaker, Mrs. H. S. Wygant, Pay Clerk and Mrs. J. H. Rath and Mrs. C. W. Wood. After dinner the guests enjoyed dancing at the Officer's Club.

Governor and Mrs. Benjamin V. McCandlish entertained at dinner on Saturday, 20 February, 1937 in honor of the U. S. A. T. Grant, which visited Guam on that date. The guests included Captain and Mrs. S. L. Higgins, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Randall, Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Allen, Colonel J. G. Tyndall, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. B. Perkins, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. V. B. Wilkes, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Percy Ramee, Miss Ramee, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Dodson, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. E. L. Branham, Lieut.-Colonel C. A. W. Dawson, Mrs. C. W. Wood, and Captain and Mrs. L. C. Whitaker. After dinner the guests enjoyed dancing at the Officers' Club.

Guam Golf And Country Club

Now that the dry season has arrived, the "sand" greens are in good order, many of the regular golfers of the station are improving their "putting" game, and lowering handicaps.

Mr. F. A. Fall of Atkins-Kroll & Co., a charter member of the club has returned to his duties on the Island and is expected soon to make his appearance on the Course. Another of our charter members we would like to meet on the Course is Mr. C. C. Butler.

The ladies of the club, under the able direction of Mrs. B. V. McCandlish, Mrs. M. Watchman, and Mrs. J. C. Clark, their tournament committee, now have weekly competition each Thursday afternoon. Fourteen players entered their first tournament; winners were: Low net, Mrs. E. J. Goodbody; Second, Mrs. Mrs. A. H. Cummings; Third, Miss Gloria Weems; Miss Weems also won the prize for low gross.

Captain M. Watchman, President of the Club,

TWO RECENT WEDDINGS

Two weddings of more than usual interest to Guam residents occurred during the past month. Both were solemnized at the *Dulce Nombre de Maria* Cathedral.

On Sunday morning, 7 February at ten o'clock, Miss Carmen J. Ojeda became the bride of Mr. Vicente P. Herrero, Councilman for Agana, and prominent business man. Father Alban Ham-mel performed the ceremony which united the couple in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives.

The bride, who was gowned in white crepe meteor and wore a tulle veil, was given away by Mr. Hiram W. Elliott. Her bouquet was of white tuberose. She was attended by eight bridesmaids who wore pale blue organdy gowns and short blue tulle veils caught in place with garlands of pink *cadena de amor*. They carried prayer books and rosaries. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mariana L. Guerrero, Marion A. Johnston, Lourdes L. Guerrero, Eugenia Ojeda, Delilah Garrison, Delia Ada, Mary Elliott and Carolyn Mayhew.

After the ceremony the bridal pair followed the old and interesting Guam custom of walking, accompanied by their guests, to the home of the bride, where luncheon was served.

Miss Ojeda, who is a teacher in the George Washington Junior High School, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Ojeda of Agana.

* * *

On Saturday morning, 13 February, at the six-thirty Mass, Miss Ana San Agustin Reyes was married to Mr. Jose S. Perez, Father Xavier M. de Sangua officiating.

The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mariano Reyes, of San Antonio, Agana, has been employed for some time as a nurse at Susana Hospital. Mr. Perez is assistant teller of the Bank of Guam. He is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Joaquin C. Perez. His father was one-time Acting Governor of Guam, and Land Judge.

After the ceremony, the young couple returned to the home of the bride's parents where, at noon-day, a wedding feast in the nature of a surprise was enjoyed in the company of a host of friends and relatives. The *fiesta* continued until late afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Perez, both of whom enjoy a wide popularity in Agana, will, for the present, reside in the bridegroom's home in San Ignacio, Agana.

after months of earnest endeavor finally attained, for at least a fleeting space of time, that high exalted position at the Top of the Ladder; the Ladder Tournament goes on daily and is open to all with no entry fee.

KEEPING UP WITH THE GOLD STAR

By McKenna

The first trip of the new year was distinctly a departure from the ordinary. There was nothing unusual about the voyage to Manila but the return trip with a hold filled with gasoline will be remembered by all who made it. While receiving the inflammable cargo alongside the Quartermaster pier in Manila, regulations forbade smoking anywhere aboard the ship and New Years' resolutions to the same effect received an unexpected impetus.

Immediately upon our return to Apra Harbor, the relief draft from the States came aboard accompanied by "Adolph" Lassus, erstwhile ship's butcher, convalescent from an appendectomy and with a series of new ideas about operation and autopsies. Arrival of a new ship's baker via the U. S. S. Henderson culminates the minor tragedy of "Rubber Legs" Stricklin who complains that, having been a cook so long that he had forgotten how to bake, he was made a ship's baker; now, after some months spent in learning how to bake and forgetting how to cook, he is a ship's cook once again.

Arrival of an unusually large draft of replacements close on the heels of the last Chaumont contingent will change the complexion of the crew considerably. Among those returning to the proverbial home and fireside are Chief Machinist's Mate O. Ward, engineroom behemoth; E. S. Curry, the yeoman who is always mistaken for a boilermaker; Seaman first class W. J. Bryans, pioneer ship's photographer and Fireman second class T. K. Lippincott, perennial clown of the Gold Star.

Nelson, Northup and Lambert, long dependable units of the baseball team played their last game with a Naval Station team, a game characterized by heavy scoring on both sides and resulting in a Gold Star victory 15-14. There seem to be more than enough baseball players among the new men to make up the loss. Chief interest at present along athletic lines is centered on the forthcoming boxing bout between J. W. "Charlie" Nobles and Bugler Hauptfleisch. The Bugler is quoted as the odds on favorite due to his intensive training, developing his sense of balance by shining the whistle and at present taking up training quarters at Sumay for the purpose of losing excess weight and gaining additional speed. There are several other interesting matches arranged and those attending may be assured of an evening's enjoyment.

Beards are in order among those returning

MARINE ACTIVITIES

By Argent

Unusual though it may seem, time passed by so quickly this month that something out of the ordinary just didn't seem to have time to happen. With the arrival of the Henderson we received twenty-six men as replacements for the outgoing detail and by now they seem to be pretty much in step with the post routine and Guam in general.

First-Sergeant Osborne, assisted by several other NCO's, is instructing a detail of the new men in the use of the pistol prior to their firing for record, which will be in a few days. With the training they're getting and having acquired the necessary fundamentals, the act of demolishing bull's eyes should be second nature to them.

The golf course seems to get more popular and populous every day. Everyone (most) seems to have gotten golf conscious all of a sudden.

Among the incidents, humorous and otherwise, brought to our attention this month we recall the following: Covell, Humpke and Eickelberry switching from sardines to tamales simultaneously. Looks rather coincidental, but Humpke says it's the gypsy in him.

"Dinty" Moore chaperones "Red" Loper on the golf course — or is it vice versa?

Jurd had to get Stevens' assistance in order to make his quota this month.

Since the arrival of "Pork Chops" Cooper we hear "Danny" Brooks has ordered the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary — there must be some connection!

"Jeemy" Albanese is so ticklish it takes him an hour to get a hair cut.

We hear that Patrolman Stein was planning a banquet the other night. I haven't heard whether he received his quarter of a pound of Porter House steak or not.

Who, from the exalted state of Arkansas, sent his trousers out to be "alternated?"

I'm sleuthin' for the guy what put glue in my rifle oil — so till next month.

to the States, probably an attempt to conform to the ancient tradition of sailors as conceived in the middle west before Hollywood became interested in the Navy. Tattoos are less in evidence and the familiar monkeys and parrots are entirely lacking. Souvenirs of another sort are in abundance, however, and fat scrap books and well filled albums will bear out many a tall tale when the Ancient Mariners drop the hook in their respective villages.

SHIPPING NOTES

Prospective Arrivals and Departures

SHIPS	DIRECTION	DEPART	G U A M		ARRIVE
			ARRIVE	DEPART	
Adm. Halstead	West	16 Feb. San Francisco	11 Mar.	13 Mar.	20 Mar. Manila
Henderson	East	17 Mar. Manila	24 Mar.	25 Mar.	18 Apr. San Francisco
Nitro	West	19 Mar. San Francisco	8 Apr.	8 Apr.	14 Apr. Manila
Gold Star	East	7 Apr. Manila	14 Apr.		
Grant	West	9 Apr. San Francisco	26 Apr.	26 Apr.	1 May Manila

VESSELS IN PORT

The U. S. S. Penguin, Station Tug, Lieutenant Kenneth R. Hall, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

The U. S. S. R. L. Barnes, Floating Oil Depot, Lieutenant Karl A. Thieme, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

ARRIVED

Philippine Clipper, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master, on 30 January, from the United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

Philippine Clipper, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master on 3 February, from Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail, and one passenger for Guam—Mr. Trinidad T. Calvo.

China Clipper, H. E. Gray, Master, on 5 February, from the United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

Mariana Maru, Japanese Schooner, K. Okano, Master, on 7 February, from Yokohama, Japan, with 3 bags of mail, 105 tons of freight, and one passenger for Guam—Mr. Juan S. Onedera.

U. S. S. Henderson, Captain E. W. McKee, U. S. Navy, Commanding, on 7 February, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., with 212 bags of mail, 250 tons of freight, and 119 passengers for Guam as follows: Commander Lynn N. Hart, MC, U. S. Navy, and wife, Commander W. B. Howe, U. S. Navy (Retired) and wife, Chief Gunner Lloyd M. Harmon, U. S. Navy, wife, son and daughter, Chief Pay Clerk Charles W. Eaton, U. S. Marine Corps and wife, Chief Pharmacist Ralph W. Price, U. S. Navy and wife, Chief Nurse Blanche Kennedy, U. S. Navy, Nurses Ida M. Ildstad and Ruby L. Smith, U. S. Navy, Mrs. Ernest W. Teubner, Mrs. M. D. Soucy, son and daughter, Mrs. O. W. Myers, Mrs. B. F. Long, 2 sons and 3 daughters, Frank McCann, Gunnery Sergeant, U. S. M. C. (Retired), 63 enlisted Navy, and 29 enlisted Marines.

China Clipper, H. E. Gray, Master, on 9 Feb-

ruary, from Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail, and one passenger for Guam—Mr. William J. Mullahey.

U. S. S. Gold Star, Station Ship, Commander Robert A. Dyer, Jr., U. S. Navy, Commanding, on 12 February, from Manila, P. I., with 9 bags of mail, and 663 tons of freight for Guam.

Hawaiian Clipper, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 19 February, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail, and 4 passengers for Guam as follows: Messrs. Robert W. Payne, Theodore Hrutky, Robert P. Carls, and Juan Aguon.

U. S. A. T. Grant, L. R. M. Kerr, Master, on 20 February, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., with 129 bags of mail, and 220 tons of freight for Guam.

Hawaiian Clipper, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 23 February, from Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail, and 2 passengers for Guam as follows: Mr. Pedro Martinez and Mr. T. A. Dillotti.

DEPARTED

Philippine Clipper, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master, on 31 January, for Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

Philippine Clipper, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master, on 4 February, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

China Clipper, H. E. Gray, Master, on 6 February, for Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

U. S. S. Henderson, Captain E. W. McKee, U. S. Navy, Commanding, on 9 February, for Manila, P. I., with 4 bags of mail, and 71 passengers from Guam as follows: Commander Robert E. S. Kelley, MC, U. S. Navy, wife and son, Pharmacist Sylvester R. Foley, wife and 2 sons, Pay Clerk John H. Rath, U. S. Marine Corps, wife,

Continued on page 32

HOUSEHOLD HELPS AND HINTS

By D. L. C.

A DINNER MENU

Jellied tomato soup cheese straws*
 Pan broiled lamb chops sauce Soubise*
 Winged beans, frenched stewed papaia
 Puff Pops*

Chocolate soufflé and Foamy sauce*

CHEESE STRAWS*

2 tablespoons butter 1/4 tsp. salt
 1/4 cup boiling water Few grains cayenne
 1/4 cup flour 1 egg
 1/4 cup American grat- 1 egg white
 ed cheese

Put butter and water into a sauce pan and when boiling point is reached, add flour, all at one time, salt and cayenne, and stir until mixture cleaves from sides of pan. Beat in the cheese, egg unbeaten and white of egg unbeaten. Shape mixture three inches long by 1/2 inch wide on a buttered sheet. Sprinkle with grated cheese and bake fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.

SAUCE SOUBISE*

Peel and slice twelve small mild onions or four large onions and cook in boiling salted water until very soft. Drain and press out all water that is possible, then rub through a sieve; there should be one cup onion puree. Melt 2 tbs. of butter, add three tbs. flour, while stirring constantly slowly add one cup milk. Season with salt, pepper and cayenne, and add onion puree. Pour in center of hot chop dish, and surround with pan broiled lamb chops. Serve.

This is also excellent as a sauce served with *Spinach Soufflé*.

PUFF POPS*

1 cup flour 1 egg well beaten
 1/4 tsp. salt 1 cup milk

Sift the flour and salt together. Mix the egg and milk together and add to the dry ingredients. Beat for two minutes with an egg beater and pour into very hot iron gem pans, which have been liberally greased. Bake in quick oven (425 degrees F.) for about half an hour. This recipe makes twelve.

FOAMY SAUCE*

1/2 cup butter 1 tsp. vanilla
 1 cup powered sugar Few grains salt
 Whites 2 eggs 1/2 cup heavy cream

Cream the butter and add sugar gradually, beating constantly. Put over hot water, add egg whites beaten until stiff, and beat, using an egg beater, until well blended. Cool, and add flavoring, salt, and cream beaten until stiff.

TOMATO SAUCE FOR BAKED FISH

1/4 cup cooking oil 1 No. 2 can tomatoes
 2 large sliced onions 1/2 cup sherry wine
 2 tbs. flour cayenne, cloves, and
 thyme

Heat the oil in a sauce pan, and add onions cooking until tender and golden brown. Stir in flour and add tomatoes strained. Bring to boiling point, stirring constantly, and add cooking sherry. Season. Let simmer gently for about three minutes and pour over baked fish.

PIMIENTO au GUAM

Dice heart of palm and mix with raisins previously soaked in water and strained. Add mayonnaise. Fill pimiento cups (canned) which have been drained, with mixture. Chill in refrigerator 2 hours before serving. Place on lettuce or green leaf. This makes an appetizing salad.

SALMON LOAF WITH FROZEN HORSERADISH SAUCE

1 can salmon Three-fourths cup
 1/2 tsp. salt milk
 1 tbs. flour 3 tbs. vinegar
 Few grains cayenne Three-fourths tbs.
 1 egg granulated gelatine
 1-1/2 tbs melted butter 2 tbs. cold water.

Remove salmon from can, rinse thoroughly with hot water, bone, and separate in flakes. Mix salt, flour, mustard and cayenne; add egg, slightly beaten, butter, milk and vinegar. Cook over hot water until mixture thickens, stirring constantly at first then add gelatine previously soaked in cold water. Strain mixture and add to fish. Turn into a mould, chill thoroughly and then remove. Arrange on platter and serve with the sauce.

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THE PLANTS OF GUAM

Continued from page 13

Nineteen families of monocotyledenous plants have been recorded as occurring in Guam. They are represented by about 177 species as follows:

Commelinaceae	7	Taccaceae	1
Pandanaceae	5 or 6	Liliaceae	6
Potamogetonaceae	4	Amaryllidaceae	7
Hydrocharitaceae	2	Dioscoreaceae	3
Gramineae (grasses)	60	Musaceae	2
Cyperaceae (sedges)	32	Zingiberaceae	3
Palmae (palms)	14	Cannaceae	3
Araceae	7	Marantaceae	2
Flagellariaceae	1	Orchidaceae	16
Bromeliaceae	1		

These 19 families, as represented in Guam, may be separated in the following key.

KEY TO THE FAMILIES OF MONOCOTYLEDONOUS PLANTS FOUND IN GUAM

1 . Flowers in axils of scale-like, chaffy, usually overlapping bracts (glumes, grasses and sedges). (2)

1'. Flowers on a fleshy spadix, surrounded by a protecting spathe; fleshy leaves apparently arising from a corn or fleshy rhizome. Arum or taro family. *Araceae*

1". Flowers without glumes and not on a spadix. (3)

2 . Leaves in 2 ranks, stem usually hollow; sheaths split down one side; filaments attached to the middle of the anthers; fruit a grain (caryopsis); grasses and bamboo *Gramineae*

2'. Leaves in 3 ranks, stem solid, sheaths with their margins united; filaments attached to the base of the anthers; fruit an achene (or nut); sedges. *Cyperaceae*

3 . Perianth (flower envelop, made up of calyx and corolla) rudimentary, consisting of bristles or scales (or entirely wanting), never petal-like. (4)

3'. Perianth of two distinct series, the inner series petal-like. (5)

4 . Aquatic herbs, floating or submerged; leaves entire; fruit a small 1-seeded, cylindrical achene. *Potamogetonaceae*

4' . Terrestrial shrubs, trees or spiny vines, with elongate, spirally arranged, spiny-toothed leaves; fruit a globose mass of woody, angular drupes, either free or grown together. Screw-pine. *Pandanaceae*

5 . Aquatic plants, growing in salt or brackish water; eel-grass. *Hydrocharitaceae*

5' . Terrestrial plants. (6)

6 . Woody plants, tree-like or climbing, with large pinnate or fan-shaped leaves; fruit, 1-seeded. Palms *Palmae*

6'. Stem woody, bamboo-like, the upper part reed-like; leaves in pairs, sheathing, not compound or palmate; fruit a 3-seeded drupe "Bejuco halom-tano." *Flagellariaceae*

6". Herbaceous plants. (7)

7 . Flowers regular (all of the parts of each set similar) or nearly so. (8)

7' . Flowers very irregular. (13)

8 . Endosperm (albumen of the seed) mealy, or the seedless pineapple. (9)

8' . Endosperm fleshy or hard. (10)

9 . Ovary superior (free from the calyx), with 2 or 3 cells; flowers perfect, calyx and corolla different. *Commelinaceae*

9'. Ovary inferior (united with the calyx tube); plant with a large, fleshy, compound fruit, spiny-toothed or elongate, waxy leaves. Pineapple. *Bromeliaceae*

10 . Ovary and fruit superior. *Liliaceae*

10' . Ovary and fruit inferior or partly so. (11)

11 . Ovary 3-celled; leaves simple, entire (without toothing or division). (12)

11' . Ovary 1-celled; leaves net-veined, compound or palmately-lobed. Arrowroot, gabgab. *Taccaceae*

12 . Erect herbs with parallel-veined leaves and perfect flowers. *Amaryllidaceae*

12' . Twining or climbing vines, with unisexual flowers and net-veined leaves. Yams, nika or dago. *Dioscoreaceae*

13 . Fruit fleshy, indehiscent, or capsular with medium-sized seeds. (14)

13' . Fruit capsular, with minute, dust-like seeds; orchids. *Orchidaceae*

14 . Flower with 5 fertile stamens; banana family. *Musaceae*

14' . Flower with 1 fertile stamen. (15)

15 . Anthers with 2 cells; calyx tubular or spath-like. *Zingiberaceae*

15' . Anthers with 1 cell, borne on the margin of a petal-like filament; calyx made up of free sepals. (16)

16 . Ovules many; flowers showy, large, bright colored. *Cannaceae*

16' . Ovules solitary; flowers small, white. *Marantaceae*

(To be Continued)

[Editor's Note: Mr. Bryan, curator of collections at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, T. H., has had much experience in field collecting and scientific exploration in the Pacific. He recently spent some time in Guam assisting in the reorganization of the Guam Museum and in collecting natural history specimens and carrying on scientific studies.]

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Guam Under The American Flag

Continued from page 2

Consequently, the efforts of the United States have not been in vain. According to the World Almanac of 1936, 70% of the people of Guam are actually capable of speaking English. If this pace is kept up for another twenty years, unquestionably illiteracy will be banished from the Island.

We the people of Guam do pride ourselves for being under the American jurisdiction. Now we have ears and can hear; eyes and can see and mind that can understand.

As loyal nationals of America, we do hereby rededicate and reconsecrate our lives to pass on to our posterity the noblest ideals which America has instilled in us.

Education

Continued from page 5

best on a basis of character, practicability and scholarship for training as teachers, and after they have become teachers of evolving a method for constantly challenging their professional growth. Specifically, in Guam, there is needed a corps of teachers who have at least completed eleven years of scholastic work, two of which have been given over partly to class room observation and class room teaching under the best teachers. After that comes a need for continued directed study of some kind that will not permit them to become slaves of books and routine, victims of a non-progressive system. Finally, the teacher wants to be so interested in worthy community activities that he will give both time and ability to those which are aids in child development and character building. The supervisor, with the advisory help of his principals, is also the genius behind curriculum development.

* * * *

American school ideas and procedure cannot take precedence over Guam social and economic conditions but must fit where they will or not at all. To date progress in the island's educational program has been slow but sure. Time is a true agent in the changing of ideas and those who are appreciative will be able to acknowledge and appreciate the growth and development already in evidence. When we remember the illiteracy of 1899 and the literacy of today, there is real reason for rejoicing. We will continue to strive for an educational program that leads people to a useful and happy living.

O'Keefe, King Of Yap

Continued from page 18

he was too late and that he had passed his new ship somewhere at sea.

He made all possible haste to load the old one for just one more voyage, and although he knew she was no longer seaworthy, he ordered her loaded as before, with every inch of cargo space full. He sailed from Hong Kong on 10 May, 1901 and was never heard of again, nor was his daughter Eugenia, who had accompanied him, nor any member of his crew, ever found.

O'Keefe's secretary in Hong Kong, who had seen him depart, waited anxiously for news of him that never came. At the end of two years he notified the widow in Savannah, Georgia, who sent her attorney out to investigate reports of the huge fortune that the Irishman had accumulated, of which she wished to claim a widow's share.

The attorney, Mr. Walter C. Hartridge, of Savannah, went first to Hong Kong, where he conferred with O'Keefe's agents, then to Cavite, where he was taken on board the collier U. S. S. Justin and put ashore at Yap. The results of his visit to the island Kingdom of the so-called "last of the blackbirders," provided sensational material for feature articles in newspapers throughout the United States.

Pole Fishing

Continued from page 19

The mafuti has the instinct of purposely splashing its tail on the water to warn the other fish present.

The mafuti is apparently the only fish that attempts to warn the other fish. Do not give him the opportunity to do this. Lift him clear of the water immediately.

Imitation gut is better at night than real gut because it is stronger. However, imitation gut, when soaked for some time, has a tendency to slip from the hook. Therefore, tighten the gut on the hook every time you make a catch.

On a moonlight night fishing from a boat is a sport second to none. Ladies, children or other inexperienced fisherman can make splendid catches aside from the recreation upon the open sea under a tropical moon which this sport offers to every individual in Guam.

On moonlight nights it is quite appropriate to troll with the pole and line. Just let the boat drift and cast the line from the side of boat. If the fish does not strike the hook before it reaches the surface of the water, keep casting the line until you get a bite.

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FIRST HISTORY OF GUAM

Continued from page 17

it was no more than a chair or stool, for a bed was unnecessary for one who slept so little. Charity for the sick, advice and help for those who needed consolation, brought him out of this place of retirement, when he shared his poor food with those who needed it, retaining only the poorest portion for himself, in order to give his best to Christ: moreover he gave alms and assisted all whom he saw in need.

During the voyage the Admiral Don Bartolome Munoz became gravely ill. Padre Sanvitores remained always at the bedside until the officer expired, with the great consolation of having been assisted in his last moments by the Venerable Padre, who had repayed with long hours of prayer and sacrifice the many kindnesses done him by the Admiral. (Sanvit p 190)

The ceremonies and processions of Holy Week were celebrated on the ship with all the solemnity which the cramped condition of the vessel permitted. He composed hymns to the saints in the language of the *Marianos*, in order that they might be helpful in the conversion of the natives. In this manner he practiced the language, of which he began to compose a vocabulary with the help of an interpreter, whom Padre Sanvitores did not fail to correct when he made an error. He learned the language so thoroughly that on the day of Saint John the Baptist of the same year (1663) eight days after arriving in the Marianas, in the feast of the Blessed Sacrament, which was reserved for that day, he preached in that language with such elegance and propriety that the natives marveled. (Sanvit p 190)

When they knew from the ship's position that they were drawing near the Marianas, he made a Novena of Masses to the Holy Family, and on the second day, that of Santa Ana, which was Friday, the fifteenth of June, while Padre Casanova was saying Mass one of the ship's crew sighted the Island of Zarpana, and cried out "*Tierra, tierra,*" (land) which, to Padre Sanvitores, was as if he had cried "Heaven, heaven," for the joy that he had on hearing those words. Soon afterwards the Island of *Guan* was seen, as it was called by the Spanish, or *Guahan*, as the natives say. (Sanvit p 191)

At nightfall, on the fifteenth of June, the ship arrived off the Island and was surrounded by some fifty canoes, each carrying four or six people, both men and women, shouting in their language, "*Mauri, Mauri,*" which means "friends, friends." (This was undoubtedly *mauleg*, good. Ed.)

But because it was night, or perhaps because the ship had come closer in shore than was usual, the Chamorros did not go aboard as they had done on former occasions, although they were

encouraged to, and invited with every inducement, fearing, perhaps, that it might be some stratagem to catch them. Padre Sanvitores regretted this exceedingly and begged the Captain to have chanted the Litany of Our Lady, on board. Thus it was done, and when the Venerable Padre said "*Sancta Maria: Ora pro nobis*," they began to come on board the vessel without any fear. "And the litany finished," as the Venerable Father himself writes, "we could not free ourselves from those who wished to enter. And they remained with us that night." (Sanvit p 192)

With what kindness the Servant of God treated his beloved *Marianos*! He never tired embracing them, of taking them from one part of the ship to another, showing them everything and giving them presents, which although of slight value, had great importance in their eyes. He asked them in their language who were their chiefs, and placing himself at their side immediately, held conversation with them, giving them to understand the reason for his arrival. He appeared another Saint Francis Xavier in his zeal for the conversion of souls, and his gift for languages.

The islanders believed him gladly and showed much pleasure on knowing that the missionaries were to remain in their land. They remained on board for the night, not wishing to separate from one who demonstrated so much affection for them. (Sanvit p 192)

The following day, Saturday, a day consecrated to the Queen of Heaven, in order that everything might be begun in her name and under her protection, a Christian named Pedro one of those who remained here in 1638 after the wreck of the *Nao Concepcion* near these islands, a man who was much esteemed by the chiefs of Guam, brought his daughter, a child of two years, and offered her to Padre Sanvitores for baptism.

Happy at seeing the first fruit of that land so long sterile, he gave thanks to God for his many mercies and had the child baptised by Padre Morales. He named her Mariana, through devotion to the Queen of Heaven and in compliment to the Queen of Spain, Dona Maria Ana de Austria; and in appreciation of the many kindnesses of the Queen, he named this group of islands, *Las Islas Marianas*. (Sanvit p 192)

The Christian (Pedro) assured the missionary that he would be well received as was demonstrated by the experience of two "explorers" whom he had sent ashore that day, Padre Luis de Medina and Padre Pedro de Casanova, with whom we will go to see and examine the country, its qualities and customs, to give an account of what is curious, leaving the Servant of God in conversation with those islanders who went to visit him on the ship. (Sanvit p 192)

(To be continued)

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Shipping Notes

Continued from page 23

son and daughter, Chief Nurse Maude A. Woolf, U. S. Navy, Nurses Irene Shelley and D. Dorothy Bogdon, U. S. Navy, Mrs. Nicholas Kordick, son and 2 daughters, Mrs. John F. Dalton and daughter, Mrs. Carl A. Anderson, son and daughter, Mrs. Edwin W. Lawson, Mrs. Albert Harrison, Jr., and son, Mrs. Thomas R. Ballard and son, 16 enlisted Navy, and 27 enlisted Marines.

China Clipper, H. E. Gray, Master, on 10 February, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail, and 5 passengers from Guam as follows: Messrs. Jesus S. Reyes, George S. Cruz, Vicente C. Baletto, Justo C. Leon Guerrero, and Juan M. Concepcion.

Mariana Maru, Japanese Schooner, K. Okano, Master, on 13 February, for Yokohama, Japan via Saipan, M. I., with 4 bags of mail, and one passenger from Guam—Mr. Marcus Untalan.

Hawaiian Clipper, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 20 February, for Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

U. S. S. Gold Star, Station Ship, Commander Robert A. Dyer, Jr., U. S. Navy, Commanding on 20 February, for Yokohama, Japan, with 22 bags of mail, and 63 passengers from Guam as follows: Commander John L. McCrea, U. S. Navy, wife and 2 daughters, Captain Floyd A. Stephenson, U. S. Marine Corps, wife, son and daughter, Chief Machinist Joseph J. Ouwelant, U. S. Navy and wife, Chief Pharmacist Martin Huff, U. S. Navy, wife and son, Mrs. Paul Vaughan and son, Mrs. Robert H. Lenson and son, Mrs. Robert P. Carls, Mrs. Robert A. Dyer, Mrs. Arthur H. Cummings, Mrs. Henry C. McGinnis, Mrs. George B. Evans, Mrs. James B. Bliss, Mrs. Charles L. Carpenter and son, Mrs. Nicholas A. Lidstone and 2 daughters, Mrs. Dallas E. Kellum, Mrs. Harry W. Richardson, Mrs. Howard T. Gracey and son, Mrs. Richard E. Baker and daughter, Mrs. Willis J. Dorst and son, Mrs. Guy V. Stricklin, Mrs. Henard O. Cochran, Mrs. Carl J. Williams, Mrs. Charles A. Aldrich, Mrs. Alma de Outo, Mrs. V. K. Takano and son, Messrs. Juan C. Cruz, Vicente M. Evangelista, Francisco F. Fegurgur, Jesus S. Leon Guerrero, Vicente C. Manibusan, Jose Merfalen, Juan Mesa, Tomas Pangelinan, Antonio Perez, Jose N. Quichocho, and Antonio M. Duenas, 8 enlisted Navy, and one member of the Guam Militia.

U. S. A. T. Grant, L. R. M. Kerr, Master, on 21 February, for Manila, P. I., with 5 bags of mail from Guam.

Hawaiian Clipper, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 24 February, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGERS

From 26 January, 1937 to 27 February, 1937

During the month of February, 1937, the following passengers of the Pan American Airways Company arrived, left or passed through Guam:

Honolulu to Manila

Dorothy Axe	Alameda, Calif.
Vernon Williams	Alameda, Calif.
Lillian Williams	Alameda, Calif.
Herbert Crane	St. Charles, Ill.
Ignatuis Fealy	Woodlawn, Md.
Joseph Brias	Manila, P. I.
Ofelia Brias	Manila, P. I.

Alameda to Manila

Niels Nyborg	Manila, P. I.
Martin Ruppel	Manila, P. I.
H. Foster Bain	Hartsdale, N. Y.
Ruth Harrison	Cincinnati, Ohio
Donald C. Gregg	Denver, Colo.
Aloysius J. Wittenberg	New York City
Helen A. Gierdeng	West Orange, N. J.
Harry B. Day	New Haven, Conn.
Harry Burmeister	Oakland, Calif.
Kenneth Parker	Janesville, Wis.
Frank Mathay	Janesville, Wis.
William R. Boyd	Chicago, Ill.
Fred N. Harden	Los Angeles, Calif.
Daniel McAfee	New York, N. Y.
Esperanza Harden	Los Angeles, Calif.

Manila to Alameda

William Taylor	Gates Mills, Ohio
Felipe Buencamino	Manila, P. I.
William B. Craig	New York City
Mary B. Craig	New York City
Theron Griffin	Alameda, Calif.
John R. Van Fleet	New York City
Verna Sherrill	Oakland, Calif.
Bessie Owen	Santa Barbara, Calif.

Guam to Cavite

Edgar Womack	P. A. A. Employee
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Wake to Guam

Antonio Ada	P. A. A. Employee
Luis Fejeran	P. A. A. Employee
Jose Lizama	P. A. A. Employee
Antonio Peredo	P. A. A. Employee
Juan Aguon	P. A. A. Employee
Robert P. Carls	P. A. A. Guam

Guam to Wake

Jesus S. Reyes	P. A. A. Employee
George Cruz	P. A. A. Employee
Vicente C. Baletto	P. A. A. Employee
Justo C. Leon Guerrero	P. A. A. Employee
Juan M. Concepcion	P. A. A. Employee

Guam to Honolulu

Bessie E. Carlyle	P. A. A. Guam
Richard H. Carlyle	P. A. A. Guam

Guam to Midway

Robert P. Carls	P. A. A. Guam
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Manila to Honolulu

Bernard Bertencotter	San Francisco, Calif.
Stephen E. Smith	

Manila to Guam

Trinidad T. Calvo	Agana, Guam
Pedro Martinez	Agana, Guam
Theodore A. Bullotti	P. A. A. Employee
William J. Mullahey	P. A. A. Employee

Wake to Manila

F. McKenzie	Manila, P. I.
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Manila to Alameda

H. L. Rodman	San Francisco, Calif.
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First Saturday of each month
7:30 p. m.
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General Baptist Mission

Hours of Meetings

SUNDAY:-

Sunday School	9:30 a. m.
Preaching in English	10:30 a. m.
Senior Christian Endeavor	7:00 p. m.
Preaching in English, Evangelistic	8:00 p. m.
Midweek Prayer meeting Thursday	8:00 p. m.

We cordially invite you to come to any of these services.

Station Church Services

7:30 p. m. -- Dorn Hall

Sunday School, 9:15 a. m. -- American School Building



The first three words Jesus uttered were "Come", "Follow", "Abide". "Come unto me and I will give you rest." "Come unto me and I will give you eternal life." This indicates the movement of the life toward that which is central and fundamental.

"Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." Follow me, and I will make you the servants of life. This indicates the further movement of the life, not on lines identical with His, but parallel.

"Abide in me and ye shall bring forth much fruit." This indicates the more intimate, dynamic relation of the life to Him, not provided for in the idea of coming or following.

"Come", "Follow", "Abide" - these were His first three words. But there was a fourth and last word. Just before He left His disciples He said, "Go". This provides for the expression of that quality of life gained by coming, following, and abiding in concrete action and service. Go! Go everywhere! Tell everybody! Go into all the world and tell the good news you have received to every creature! And lo, I am with you in that great work even unto the consumation of your highest hopes.

In these four words we have the essential message of the Christian Evangel

Meteorological Observations - Fort Apugan

(16 January to 15 February inclusive)

Prevailing wind direction	ENE.
Average velocity	6.9 Knots
Max. wind movement, 24 hours	271 Knots
Min. wind movement, 24 hours	72 Knots
Max. hourly velocity	17 Knots
Max. instantaneous Gust	27 Knots
Max. temperature	87 deg. F.
Min. temperature	71 deg. F.
Mean temperature	79.2 deg. F.
Mean relative humidity	78%
Highest Barometer	30.02 inches
Lowest Barometer	29.77 inches
Mean pressure	29.916 inches
Maximum rainfall, 24 hours	0.27 inches
Total rainfall	1.28 inches
Number of days rainfall 0.01 inch or more	19
Number days clear	1
Number days partly cloudy	20
Number days cloudy	10
Number hours sunshine per day (avg.)	9.2 hrs.
Number thunderstorms	None

SEISMOGRAPH RECORDS

26 January	1:21:15, a.m.
26 January	1:27:35, a.m.
26 January	4:55:32, p.m.
26 January	5:04:31, p.m. "P"
26 January	5:13:55, p.m. "P"
26 January	5:16:25, p.m. "P"
26 January	5:29:05, p.m. "P"
26 January	10:44:38, p.m.
27 January	12:34:52, p.m.
27 January	1:53:55, p.m. "P"
27 January	2:14:27, p.m.
27 January	2:18:32, p.m.
27 January	3:40:31, p.m. "P"
28 January	12:16:57, a.m.
28 January	7:24:28, p.m.
28 January	11:32:36, p.m.
30 January	7:27:35, a.m.
30 January	7:37:38, a.m. "P"
30 January	4:23:59, p.m. "P"
30 January	5:35:58, p.m.
31 January	9:15:53, a.m. "P"
11 February	6:48:51, p.m.
11 February	6:49:08, p.m. "P"
11 February	8:30:15, p.m. "P"
13 February	12:39:40, p.m. "P"
16 February	4:00:12, a.m. "P"
16 February	5:31:52, a.m.
17 February	4:37:50, a.m.

"P" denotes preceived.

This brings the total number of after shocks since the alarming earthquake of 30 October, 19-36, to a total of 489 shocks.

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